THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

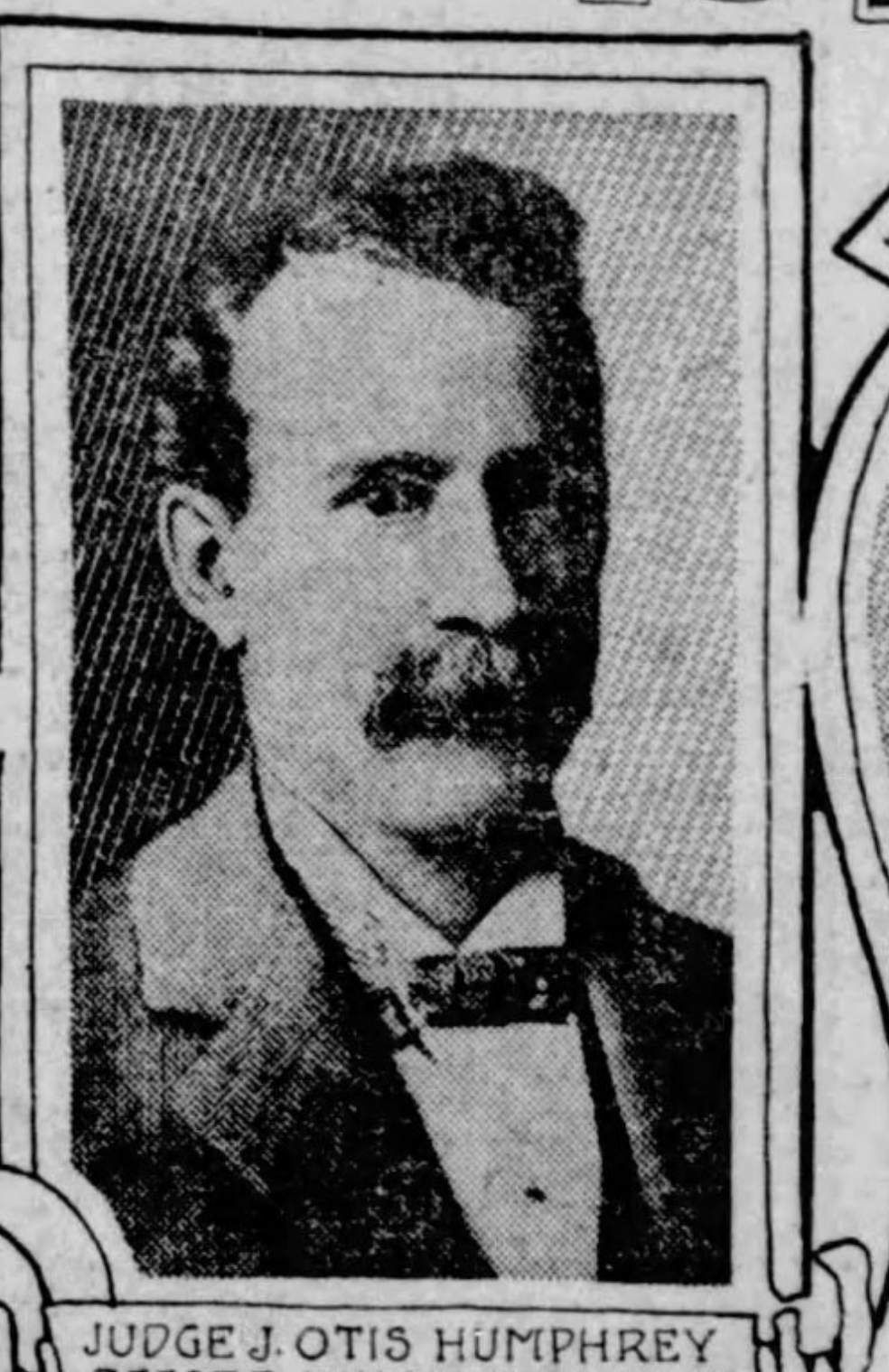
CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 185,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836.
TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905
VOL. LXX: NO. 40.

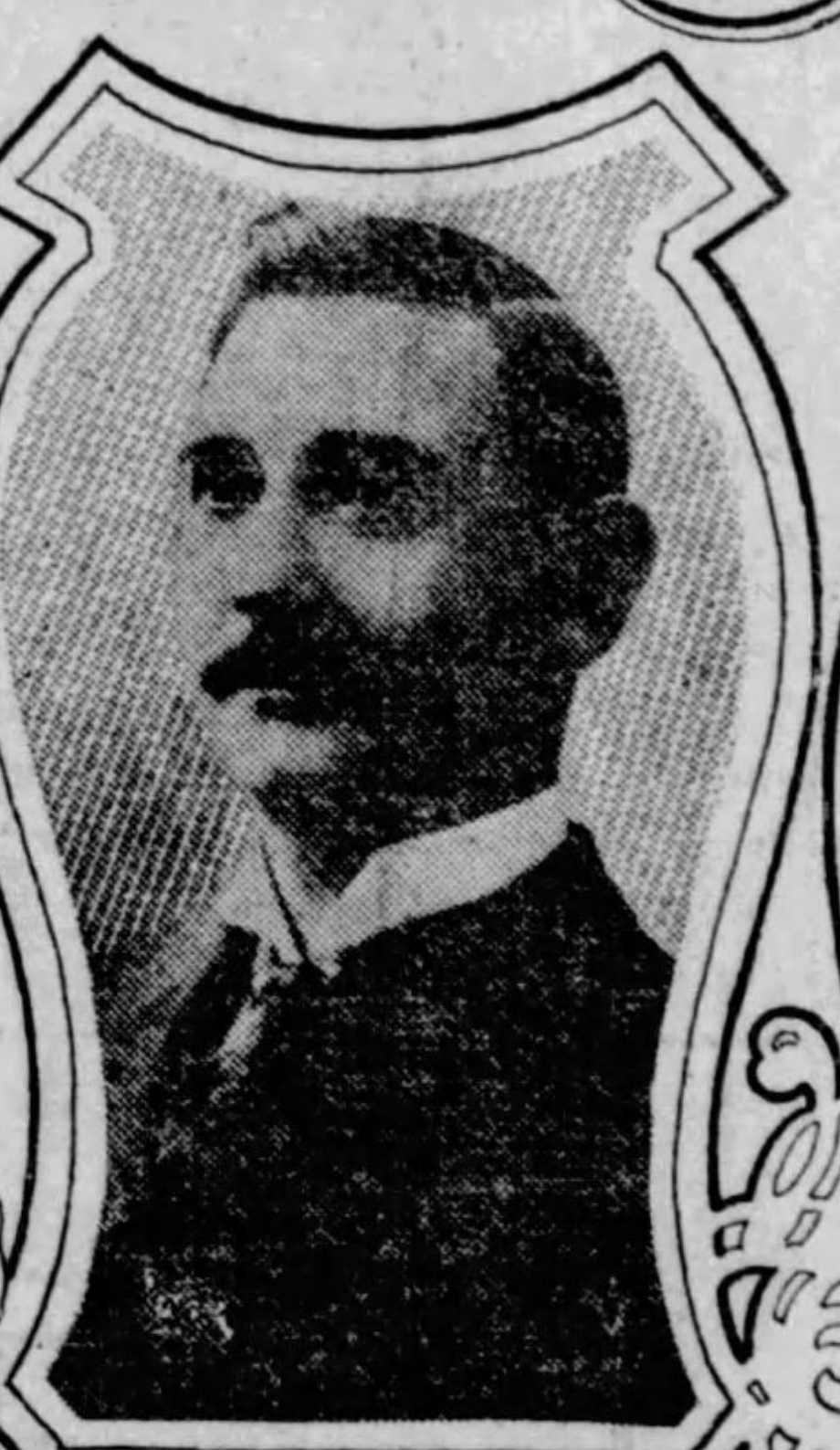
The RISE of the BEEF BARONS.

MICHAEL CUDAHY, WHO DEVELOPED BUTTERINE OLEOMARGERINE & MANY OTHER PACKINGHOUSE BY-PRODUCTS.

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, VICE PRES.—ARMOUR & CO



JUDGE J. OTIS HUMPHREY BEFORE WHOM THE BEEF BARONS CASES WILL PROBABLY BE TRIED.



EDWARD A. CUDAHY, THE ONLY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY WHO HAS BEEN INDICTED. HIS SON KIDNAPPED IN 1900

MRS. E. C. SWIFT, WIFE OF THE YOUNGER BROTHER OF THE LATE GUSTAVUS SWIFT WHOSE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REFRIGERATOR CAR MADE THE BEEF TRUST POSSIBLE.

FROM PAINTING BY MADRANO

J. OGDEN ARMOUR

MRS. J. OGDEN ARMOUR

MRS. CLARENCE B. MOORE, DAUGHTER of E. C. SWIFT WHOSE LOVE AFFAIR WITH PRINCE ALEXIS KARAGEORGEWITCH OF SERVIA WAS THE TALK OF THE WORLD A FEW YEARS AGO.

BY DEXTER MARSHALL.

Here are a few personal points about he Beef Barons, leaders in the combinaon known as the Beef Trust, some of hom, together with their lawyers and ther high-class employes are scheduled to e placed on trial before the United tates circuit court, at Chicago, next eek, for violation of the federal tatutes.

The title, Beef Trust, is something of misnomer, for the organization, one of e youngest, yet probably the greatest f its class, deals in nearly all the more nportant articles of food. It controls e output of pork and mutton, as well s that of beef, and its influence on the uit and grain trade is profound. Its umerous by-products include such dierse things as leather and brushes.

It is composed of a score and more ompanies capitalized at hundreds of milons, with headquarters at Chicago, ansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux ity, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Fort orth, Louisville and elsewhere, the ead center being at Chicago. It emloys hundreds of thousands of men and omen.

The influence of this trust is felt over e entire civilized world. It has ineased the price of some food products 0 per cent in a few years and enhanced e cost enormously. It is doubtful hether any reader of this newspaper an eat a meal without adding to its rofits, and so increasing the wealth of e beef barons, already numbered mong the world's multi-millionaires.

In February, 1903, Judge Grosscup, of e federal court, granted an injunction gainst the alleged practices of the trust. t is charged that these practices have een continued.

Early this year United States Comissioner Garfield, of the department of bor and commerce, who had been inestigating the trust, issued a report hich was not unfavorable to it. The reort was ridiculed everywhere, and, notithstanding his findings, on the last day f June a federal grand jury found inictments against more than twenty men nd five corporations on the charge of onspiracy. The flight into Canada and Europe of some of the beef barons emselves and many of their trusted mployes at about that time is well reembered.

The President is said to be in hearty ympathy with the prosecution of the ials and the entire country will watch eir progress with intense interest.

J. Ogden Armour's name has almost nvariably been printed first in the list f the indicted beef barons, so called, ut the idea which made the combinaon known as the Beef Trust a possibily, was not the product of an Armour rain. It was the outcome of a lot of ard thought on the part of one of the wifts—Gustavus, the elder brother, now ead.

He made up his mind in the mid-sevnties that the introduction of the refrigrator car, then newly invented by a man amed Tiffany, who has already been alost forgotten, would revolutionize the eat business of the world, and it has.

Until then a "packing house" was an stablishment for the smoking and salting f meat almost exclusively. No one then hought it possible to ship fresh meat to he ends of the earth as it is now done.

The group of American fortunes which hat idea has created (only one of which s more than forty years old) now fairly vals the vast railroad, petroleum and ugar fortunes which are so characterisic of this country.

Nelson Morris had a prior glimmering f the idea which Gustavus Swift was orking out when he put his first cars nto service. Morris used no refrigerator ars; he simply shipped fresh meat rozen. He was doing pretty well at it, oo. But Swift's plan was so far ahead f the frozen meat idea that Morris bandoned it, and appropriated the other ith all speed. As there were other refrigerator car patents besides Tiffany's it was not long before the Armours, the Hammonds—whose plant has since been absorbed by the Armours—the Cudahys and all the other packers of magnitude were making the most of the Swift idea.

For a while the result was beneficial all around. The refrigerator car gave the beef and pork industry a tremendous boom in the United States. At first it actually lowered the price of fresh meats, not only in this country but in Europe, while at the same time it caused an enormously increased demand.

It helped fruit growing also, and made fresh fruit a possibility to thousands in the crowded cities who otherwise could not get fresh fruit at all. At the same time it made it possible for butchers of cattle, sheep and swine to become Croesuses.

Later developments took a different turn. The packing house men began to make money hand over fist, but by no means fast enough to suit them. So, by methods of which the public is already somewhat well aware, and is likely soon to be even more fully informed, they set about reaching for practically all the money in sight.

Like John D. Rockefeller in his attempt to sweep the financial board through gobbling up the entire petroleum business, the beef men made use of the rebate. Like him, they managed to force the reluctant railroads into the movement with them. And, like John D. Rockefeller, they have made a great success of their scheme. Like him, too, they have made the public hate them cordially.

But apparently the beef trust is not so nearly impregnable as the Standard Oil. The beef barons have been dominated by no one supreme, almost infallible, business mind. There has been no John D. Rockefeller among them.

J. Ogden Armour, their leader, is clever, but he is not yet in the same class with the petroleum half billionaire. While the Armour fortune was begun at about the same time as Rockefeller's (J. Ogden being of the second Armour generation), it is only a fraction as large today. The circumstance that the beef trust has been so clumsily managed that several of its members have been indicted personally for law breaking by a federal grand jury shows that there has been rather less cleverness among the beef barons than in the Standard Oil company.

It should not be forgotten that they might as well be termed pork princes as beef barons, for they give as much attention to pork as to beef, and several of them first rose to wealth and prominence through operations in pork.

Not quite half of the indicted men are simon-pure beef barons at all, being only lawyers and other high-grade employes. The real, big beef barons among the indicted men are all Armours, Morrises, Swifts and Cudahys. With the exception of J. Ogden Armour, the head of each of these houses began life either as a butcher or a drover.

J. Ogden Armour's father, Philip Danforth Armour, was never a butcher. He began on the commercial, not the slaughter house, side of the business. Of Scotch-Irish blood, his ancestors came to America in time to fight on the Colonists' side in the revolution. He was the son of a New York state farmer, whose farm was located at Stockbridge, near Watertown. He didn't fancy being a farmer like his father, and when gold was discovered in California, he became a Forty-niner, as did Flood, Fair, Mackay and Hearst.

Armour was 30 years old, when, in anticipation of the fall of Richmond, he went to New York, where he sold a lot of pork at $40 a barrel, which he bought back at $18 or $19, clearing a million in profits. He was 35 when he removed to Chicago. He died in January, 1901, just under 70. His widow, who was Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, survives him.

The original Swifts, Gustavus and E. C., of whom the latter survives, were Cape Codders. They lived at Sandwich, not far from the shores of Buzzard's bay, in the days before that body of water had been made famous by Joseph Jefferson and Grover Cleveland. Gustavus used to be a cattle drover, driving between Provincetown and Boston. When E. C. was only a boy they went to Chicago. E. C.'s first job there is said to have been that of chore boy in the stock yards. Almost the next thing heard about them in the region at the roots of Cape Cod was that they had got a packing house of their own.

E. C. Swift is now a New Englander again, living at Pride's Crossing, near Boston in a fine new house on the famous Beverly shore. Because he is not on the ground and not actively engaged in the packing-house business, though its real head, he is not among the indicted ones. Louis F. Swift, the president; Edward F. Swift, the vice president, and Charles H. Swift, all members of the family, are on the list, however. The Beef Baron Swifts were born Methodists and Gustavus was very strict in his religion.

The Cudahys are Irish peasants by birth and Roman Catholics, of course. Their father, Patrick Cudahy, came to America from Callan, County Kilkenny, in 1849, the year of the gold excitement that started P. D. Armour on his long tramp to California. There were five sons, Michael, John, Edward A., William (who died when young), and Patrick. The family lived in the east for a while, but finally went to Milwaukee. There the father was a live stock broker at first. In time he managed to start a packing house for himself, and all his boys learned the butcher business under their father's eye. None of them had any schooling above that furnished by the ward schools. John got more of that than any of the others, but he, as well as the rest, was put to work early.

Each of the Cudahy boys worked at one time or another for old John Plankinton, the father of the packing house business, and, as his employes, became known to P. D. Armour, his partner. All the Cudahy boys rose rapidly, for they all had plenty of both brain and muscle, and none of them knew what it was to be lazy. In 1875 John Cudahy went to Chicago, and Michael bought out Plankinton, who was getting old. In 1881 John Cudahy was worth $100,000, three years later he was worth a million. Edward A. Cudahy started the Omaha business and is now its head. Patrick Cudahy is still in Milwaukee.

Two Morrises—Edward, secretary of the Fairbanks Canning company, formerly styled Nelson Morris & Co., and Ira W.—are on the roll of the indicted. Nelson Morris himself was spared the indignity of indictment because of "age" (though he is only 64) and "consequent feebleness." Nelson Morris was born in the Black Forest, Germany, of Jewish parents. He is the only Hebrew among the original great beef and pork packers. Although worth millions—nobody knows how many, but twenty millions at least—he dresses only a little better than when beginning in life. He has never worn an evening suit in his life.

Nelson Morris' first job in the stock yards was that of watchman. It gave him the chance to study cattle and to hear the opinions of men who had become good judges of live stock. He took the utmost advantage of his opportunities, studying the stock that came into the yards as if his life were at stake and keeping his ears open to the remarks of both buyers and sellers. In time he came to to be one of the best judges of cattle, hogs and sheep in all the yards. When he began to buy and sell he operated with rare judgment and was soon in line to a beef barony.

Nelson Morris came to America at 15. He worked his way from New York to Chicago along the Erie canal and the great lakes, and his job as a stock yard watchman at $4 a week was the first one he had a chance to take.

Nelson Morris has never had but three interests—his business, his home and his race. Neither politics nor sports, society nor self-exploitation has ever bothered him. When not at his home or at his works he may be found at the Standard club. His single motto, often repeated, has always been: "Save your money, young man, save your money." He is by all odds the most picturesque of all the beef barons alive, though Philip D. Armour had that distinction in his lifetime.

The Hammonds, who were a great power in the pork, beef and mutton business at one time, and who founded the packing house town of Hammond, just outside Chicago, in Indiana, were bought out or otherwise absorbed some years ago by the houses now making up the trust.

Though Schwarzchild & Sulzberger themselves escaped indictment, four of their subordinates are on the list, the charge against them being that of receiving rebates from the railroads. This firm is younger in the packing business than any of the more famous ones.

It is only fair to say for the beef barons that no prominent member of the guild has ever been accused of great dissipation. No Armour, Cudahy, Swift or Morris has ever cut a dash at the racetracks or at the gambling resorts. No dirty personal scandal has ever been attached to a member of any one of the four great pork packing families. Divorces have been unknown among them, and race suicide cannot justly be charged against them.

Of all the beef barons the Armours have been most continuously before the public, partly because of P. D. Armour's philanthropic turn of mind, his picturesque personality and his tendency to epigram, but mainly because of his tremendously daring operations.

The most interesting romance that ever befell any meat-packing family came to the Swifts, and Mabelle, daughter of E. C. Swift, was the central figure thereof. It stirred two continents while it was in progress and brought the daughter of a down east Yankee close to a throne. Curiously enough the throne in question was then occupied by a family whose founder was a breeder, butcher and dealer in swine.

After Miss Swift's education had been finished it was in order for her to spend some time abroad, which she did in the company of her mother. In London Miss Swift was presented to Queen Victoria. Then, in Paris, through the office of Miss Fanny Reed, sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, the young woman, 22, and really a beauty, was introduced to Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch of Servia.

Miss Reed is a person of some note in her own way. It was she who made Anna Gould and the Count Boni de Castellane known to each other. It was she who brought together Mattie Mitchell and the Duc de Rochefoucauld. Two marriages followed these introductions, and it may be that Miss Reed expected a marriage between the Prince Alexis and Miss Swift. At all events the prince soon grew to expect it. He made strenuous love to the girl and presently it was understood that they were engaged. Then E. C. Swift, the father, heard about it, and Mrs. Swift and her daughter came home to America.

E. C. made no secret of his objections to the match. His chief reason was, not that the young man was a fortune hunter, nor that he was dissipated. According to the reports current at the time, indeed, Prince Alexis was a rather decent sort of chap; of course he had no money, but that didn't count with the Swifts. They had dollars enough to support a dollarless son-in-law if they wanted to.

The real reason was based on the claim of Alexis that he was the heir to the Servian throne, though at that time there seemed no probability that the house of Obrenovitch would ever be ousted. Alexis told how the Karageorgevitch dynasty had been done out by an Obrenovitch, the son of a swineheard; declared that King Alexander, son of the unspeakable Milan, and then the incumbent, was unpopular with the Servians and predicted that there would come a time when a Karageorgevitch would again rule Servia. When that time came it was his purpose to be the man. Just then he was living in Paris, because King Alexander had notified him that his career would be cut short by Servian bullets if he ever put foot on Servian soil.

Exactly what passed between E. C. Swift and the man who wanted to be his son-in-law the outside world does not know and has no means of finding out, but Alexis came to America the next summer and was lavishly entertained at the Swift summer home near Boston, being treated very well by the father as well as the daughter. And this is a summary of what Swift is understood to have said to the prince:

"You cannot marry my daughter unless you give up all pretenses to the throne. The people of Servia would not be satisfied with a queen who is not of royal blood. That is being shown now by the way in which Queen Draga, who is not of royal birth, is being treated. It would not make it any easier for the queen that she is an American. One American woman, Betsy Patterson, who married Joseph Bonaparte, had her own troubles. I can't think it wise to allow my daughter to risk duplicating her experience."

Alexis couldn't view the situation from the Swift standpoint, and wouldn't give up the notion of being king. He would agree not to stir up revolution, but that was as far as he would go. Just when the argument had reached that deadlock stage he had to hurry back to Paris. He received permission to return and begin over again the next year, but before it rolled round Miss Swift was wooed, won and married to Clarence Bloomfield Moore, now of Washington, the son of Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia, who furnished the money to keep the Keely motor going for so many years. He is both rich and well placed socially.

When the Servian people, through a herd of their army officers, did dethrone King Alexander by murdering him and his queen it was a Karageorgevitch who was called to the throne; not Alexis, however, but his uncle Peter.

THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE

By A. W. MARCHMONT.

CHAPTER XV.

I should have reckoned it bad luck to run up against Elma once more under any circumstances; but it was much worse to find her installed here in Belgrade, a woman of rank, wealth and influence, in close touch with the court and with Gatrina, and taking a part in the game of political intrigue likely to render her a serious opponent to my purpose.

There was no use blinking at ugly facts, or attempting to hide from myself that if she came to learn the real purpose of my presence in Belgrade, she could do me incalculable mischief; and I did not begin to persuade myself that if the occasion arose she would hesitate to do it.

It was in this wise. In those silly, calf days of my boyish infatuation I had written the usual wild, highfalutin nonsense to her—and plenty of it. Pouring out my soul to her, I had thought it then; making an egregious young ass of myself, I deemed it now; but soulful or asinine, there were the letters on record against me. Nor could I doubt that if Elma found me attempting to use my influence with Gatrina against the plans of the Russian party those letters would be used for all they were worth to checkmate that influence.

Elma had indeed been clever enough to appeal to me to bury the past and to hint that she was afraid of my revealing what I knew about her. But she had meant it more as a bluffing appeal to my sense of honor. She knew she had little enough to fear from any revelations. They might damage her court influence, but the Russian authorities who employed her would not care a red cent. They would have no inconvenient scruples so long as she was useful to them. Very probably they knew all about her already, and had perhaps used the knowledge to give a twist to the screw which kept her zealous in their service.

I flinched and flushed at the thought of those letters being read by Gatrina. That must be stopped somehow, and I must get them back into my possession. But how? I could not see any means at present. Elma was just an abominably clever woman. She had shown that by rising to her present position out of the ashes of that old scandal in Prague, and I was only too painfully conscious that in any play of wits in such a matter she would almost certainly outwit me.

Yet disconcerting as was this personal side of the matter, it was not by any means the most disturbing result of that talk with her.

She had made me realize that the obstacles in my way were vastly greater than I had reckoned. The whole axis of the position seemed to have shifted, indeed. I had come to Belgrade with the somewhat vague notion that by means of my wealth and the knowledge I had gained of the character of Prince Albrevics, I should be able to stop the proposed marriage. But that somewhat arrogant assurance was beaten out of me at a stroke. Money was useless here.

I saw that Gatrina's marriage was the center round which two at least of these ugly schemes of high political intrigue actually revolved. It was one of the most critical issues of that most critical time, and in regard to it her happiness and welfare were just the last things to which anyone concerned gave five cents' worth of consideration.

The court scheme meant her sacrifice to such a man as this Albrevics in order that she might be out of the way of the queen's project to secure the succession for her brother. The Russian plan was scarcely less treacherous. They were wishing to use her as a counter in order to get their own puppet on the throne. No more and no less.

Then there was the third plot—that of the army, and so far as it concerned Gatrina it threatened to be worse than either of the others. If it came to a head and Elmas grim forecast of assassination were realized, it would be directed against the Obrenovics family as a whole. Gatrins, as a member of that family, would be in actual personal danger, for it was difficult to think that one so directly in the line of succession as she was would be allowed to slip through the meshes of a net flung wide and drawn in by strong, angry, merciless hands.

I had looked for anything rather than this. But Elma had outlined the picture, and my own concern for Gatrina soon painted in the details in lurid and alarmist colors.

I was still groping for the guiding thread in all this tangled skein of trouble when the first of my appointed visitors was announced, and I had to assume my role of hard-headed business man in regard to the proposed loan.

He was a man high up in the Government, and I listened gravely to his proposals, putting a number of objections much as had done in Vienna; and then said that I had heard so much of the instability of the Government and of plots and conspiracies, that I must take time to satisfy myself what they all meant.

"You need have no apprehension, Mr. Bergwyn," he declared blandly. "The Throne and the Government have never been more secure; and now that the vexed question of the succession is about to be so happily settled, there is not the slightest ground for alarm."

"To be settled how?"

"By the marriage of the Princess Gatrina to Prince Albrevics. All faction will end with that."

"And Russia?"

He waved his hands deprecatingly. "Russia will accept the situation. She always does, when once it is established."

"But the Queen's popularity?"

"Was never greater. Her strength is paramount."

"And her intentions as to her brother's succession?"

"The merest canard—absolutely without foundation."

"You think Prince Albrevics would be accepted by the country?"

"Personally I regret he is not a—not more discreet. But he will reform when his responsibilities grow."

"How many hold that view?"

"He is not popular, it is true; but we Serbs are a peace-loving people and, when a thing is settled and makes for peace, we accept it and work for it."

"And the army?"

"There has been discontent, I know, and certain appointments have been made by the Crown which have provoked criticism. But the leaders are loyal and sound. There will be no trouble."

"I would wish to convince myself at first hand. Whom should I see? I want the name of a man who knows; and not necessarily a Government man."

"You can take it from me."

"That does not mean you would rather I saw no one?"

He flinched at the blunt question very slightly and then smiled. "Certainly not. I am not so foolish. You have come to convince yourself and we wish to help you do this. There is, of course, some disaffection in certain regiments, but on no considerable scale. No man knows the feeling of the army as a whole better than Colonel Petrosch. And you can speak to him freely. He is the better man for you to see, perhaps, because he is not by any means a friend of the Court."

I remembered the name as one which had been given me by my Austrian friends in Vienna; and having thus obtained what I wanted, I got rid of my visitor as soon as possible.

As soon as he had gone I looked up the note I had made about this Colonel Petrosch and was surprised to find him described as a man with a strong grievance against the government, having considerable influence in the army, and believed to be using that influence against the throne.

This looked as though he were the very man I sought, and I resolved to go to him at once. But I was to have a stroke of good fortune in that matter. I was ready to start when my servant, Buller, came in.

"There's a rough looking fellow asking for you, sir, and says you sent for him. But I thought I'd better tell you first. I told him you were very busy and that he had better write."

"What name?"

"I couldn't catch his name, sir. I can't understand the language; but it sounded something like Crash."

I laughed. "Karasch. Buller. Bring him up at once; and be very civil to him. He wishes to be your fellow servant."

Buller's features were at that moment a study. Well trained servant though he was, and correct and phlegmatic as an Englishman could be, it was now beyond his power to conceal the dismay and disgust he felt at the prospect.

"Yes, sir," he stammered at length, and turned to go.

"He saved my life, Buller, at the risk of his own; and I think a heap of him, even if he does lack a little polish."

"Yes, sir," he said now in his most correct manner, and went out to return in a moment. "This way, Mr. Crash," I heard him say as he opened the door, and not a trace of feeling was on his stolid face as he ushered him in.

Karasch was vastly impressed at finding me in such surroundings and his fine dark eyes rolled about him with a gaze of wonderment and settled first upon Chris, who got up at his entrance, and then upon me. I think he was not a little nervous for all his attempt to appear self-possessed.

"I have done my lord's bidding," he said at length.

"Is your arm better, Karasch?"

He started as though the question recalled the old tussle between us. "It is getting well, my lord." He felt apparently that I ought to be addressed by some title.

"Good; then sit down and tell me what you've done; and by the way, don't call me my lord."

A glance round the room and a waive of the hand showed me his thought. "As you please, Excellency; I am only your servant."

"Very well, we'll leave it at that. Now tell me your news."

"I have seen the friends of the men who took away the lady and I know who they were serving. I have also seen her and know who she is."

"Who hired them?"

"The Duke Barinski of Jagodina, Excellency. She is the Princess Gatrina—but the men did not know her."

"Duke Barinski! Are you sure?" I exclaimed. This was news indeed. "Are you sure, Karasch?"

"I have seen the man with whom he made the bargain. He is at your service now, Excellency; I have paid him. If you wish to see him, I will bring him here."

"All I need is to be quite certain. He would not deceive you?"

"He knows better, Excellency," answered Karasch, with a dry, significant smile. "I hold his life here," and he held out his hand with fingers and thumb pressed together.

"Tell me all."

"There is but little to tell, Excellency." He appeared to derive some sort of satisfaction from using this title frequently. "I knew where to go for the information, as I told you; and as soon as I had done as your Excellency bade me and seen a doctor about my arm, I sought the men out; they are old companions of mine, and, as I had money they welcomed me. For three days we drank together and I had the story from three or four of them, both when they were drunk and when sober; and it was always the same. The Princess was at the great house of the Baroness von Tulken one evening, and when she wished to leave, she was put into a carriage not her own with two of the men dressed in her livery. They drove her by a certain route and at an agreed spot the six men who were to take her to Maglai stopped the carriage and with a show of force seemed to compel the coachman to drive away into the country, two of the men entering the carriage to keep the Princess quiet. They told her they were brigands; and after some miles they compelled her to alight and ride with them. They were to take her to Maglai and to receive one thousand gulden, not three as they told your Excellency."

"But the witchcraft business, Karasch?"

"The Duke Barinski told them she was a witch, Excellency, who had been detected and was being sent off privately in this way, because she had too many friends of influence to be tried openly in Belgrade. Had they known who she was really, they would have been afraid."

"Then she risked her very life. They might have killed her."

"No, Excellency; because not a kreuter was to be paid to them at Maglai if the slightest harm was done to her. It was clever."

"It was devilish," I said, hotly. "Where in Maglai were they to take her and who was to pay the money?"

He produced a slip of paper with a name and address upon it. "You can make inquiries if you wish, Excellency," he said. "You will find what I have said is the truth. It is the Duke Barinski's plotting."

"You don't mean he went so far as to see these men himself?"

"He did not declare himself, Excellency; but he was recognized."

I sat thinking a moment over the news.

"Have you any guess as to his motive?"

"No; I could have none; nor could my friends," he answered, shaking his head.

"Would your men bear this story out even to his face?"

"Why not? They are now in your service—that is, if you wish me still to pay them."

Money was not to be so entirely useless after all, it seemed. "Yes, pay them, Karasch. Have you any money left?"

"I have brought it;" and he produced the greater part of what I had given him.

"You had better keep it."

"It will be safer with you. You can give it me as I need it, Excellency;" and he laid it on the table.

"Take what you want;" and he took a very modest sum which he declared would be enough. I told him then that for the present he had better not live in my house, but was to come night and morning for instructions, and to let me know how to communicate with him instantly in the event of my needing him in any pressing emergency.

His news gave me plenty of matter to chew, and I sat turning it over and over in my mind. I saw Elma's pro-Russian hand in it plainly; and although Karasch and his companions could make no guess at the motive for the abduction, I could make one.

Had they succeeded in the scheme of getting Gatrina to Maglai they would have kept her there until she had consented to marry Duke Barinski. Then their plan to secure the succession would have come into the field of practical politics; the Queen would have been quietly checkmated; Russian influence would have

NLAND CANALS OF EUROPE

Development of Waterways Seen in Thirty-Five Years.

The development of internal waterways n France dates mainly from the period mmediately following the Franco-Prusian war. Since then the sum spent for his class of improvements has amounted o approximately $500,000,000. The length f canals in France is said to be 3,045 miles and of rivers improved for purposes f navigation 4,665 miles. This network waterways is practically all owned by he state and is maintained by the state ithout tolls.

In Germany the construction of interal waterways began about the same time s in France and was part of the broad novement toward commercial growth to which the war gave a marked impetus. Railway building had caused the canal systems for a time to fall into disuse.

Railway freight rates finally drove the manufacturer and shipper to avail himself f the then existing waterways and to rge their improvement. This improvement followed with phenomenal rapidity. During the ten years from 1890 to 1899 early $75,000,000 was spent on internal waterways, especially on river improvement. These waterways are of vast importance to the empire and are only part of what will eventually form a great inland water system extending into practically all parts of the country.

Among the improvements now talked of is a canal joining the Rhine and Weser, the canalization of the Lippe, the improvement of the Oder, the widening and deepening of the waterway from Stettin to Berlin, the union of the upper Danube with the Rhine, utilizing the Neckar, the further improvement of the Rhine to Basel, etc.

In Austria-Hungary an expenditure of upward of $50,000,000 was authorized in 1901 for the construction of canals between the Danube and the Oder, and thence to the Elbe and the Vistula. Further schemes of waterway improvement are contemplated in the empire.

Belgium has one mile of waterways to every 8.2 square miles of territory. The traffic by water in 1880 was 250,000,000 mile-tons, while in 1900 it had grown to 560,000,000 mile-tons. The Netherlands has long been threaded with artificial waterways. Russia has recently again taken up the matter of a canal connecting the Baltic and Black seas.

In Great Britain alone has canal improvement been backward, the Manchester ship canal being the only important work of the kind in the past 30 years.

Doling Out More Information.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "I've heard that money can be sent by telegraph. Can it be sent by telephone?"

"Certainly."

"How?"

"Through the transmitter, of course," irritably answered Mr. Chugwater.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ELECTRIC ARMOR NEEDED

Suggested Method of Escaping Death From the Current.

The sudden, accidental death of the chief operator at the Edison substation, at 121st street, New York city, due to a shock from a 6,600-volt circuit, emphasizes anew the importance of developing some form of electrical armor which will protect employes who are compelled to work among live wires carrying currents of electricity at voltages known to be dangerous.

At the convention of the Ohio Electric Light association last month, a paper entitled "Resuscitation from Electric Shock" was read, which gives some hope of the ultimate solution of this most important problem. A large number of experiments, made chiefly with animals, indicate that an electric shock to be fatal must necessarily pass a certain amount of current directly through the heart, and it is suggested that a protecting armor be used which will shunt the current, or shock, around this part of the body.

One suggestion is the use of a light metallic gauze jacket to be worn next the skin, or a system of metallic bracelets worn around the upper arms and conected by means of flexible conductors to a belt of some similar material worn around the waist or some part of the body below the heart. It is claimed that 85 per cent of the total current applied experimentally to the body may be shunted around the heart by a device of this character.

Contrary to previous expert testimony, Dr. Crile, of Cleveland, and Dr. McLeod, of the Western Reserve university, of the same city, testify that death from electric shock ensues by the stoppage of the heart, due to the instantaneous contraction of its muscular fibres. They assert that there is no breaking down of the blood, or disintegration of the spinal cord, or other nerve structures. In substantiating this argument they assert that a current of 2,300 volts was passed through the brain of a dog, laterally and vertically, for over a minute, and that subsequently the animal was resuscitated and showed no depreciation in functional activity.

As a corollary of this proposition, they assert that in all cases of electric shock, where unconsciousness ensues immediate and unremitting artificial respiration and circulation should be attempted.

In other words, every case must be treated as if it were merely a temporary suspension of animation.

Unanimous.

Bishop Goodman (impressively)—Only think, children! In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday school, where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now, what should we all try and save up our money and do?

Class (in ecstatic union)—Go to Africa! —London Tit-Bits.

EDISON'S "OBVIOUS" INVENTIONS

Mr. Thomas A. Edison recently made a suggestion by which a common failing of judges may be turned to account. The patent law demands that an invention shall show more evidences of imagination than are required in the ordinary makeshift improvements that are made every day in machine shops; and yet the simplest devices are the most effective and the most profitable. The federal courts have several time invalidated Mr. Edison's patents on the ground that the improvements made by his devices were "obvious" solutions of the mechanical problems, and therefore not patentable. As in many problems that require hard study, the solutions did seem obvious enough—afterwards.

Not long ago Mr. Edison was trying to work out a new piece of mechanism. It seemed a simple enough problem when he began it, but it proved to be extremely difficult. After several days' exasperatingly futile work, his attorney happened to ask him how it was coming along.

"No good, yet," replied Mr. Edison. "But, of course, the thing is perfectly obvious. I wish you'd bring a committee of those federal judges down here that are always saying that. If this thing is so almighty obvious, perhaps they can tell me how to make it." —Harper's Weekly.

QUEEREST CITY IN THE WORLD

Nang Harm, Siam, Contains Only Women and Children.

The queerest city in the world is called Nang Harm, and is the home of the royal family of Siam. This city's queerness, says the Washington Star, consists in its being a city composed of women and children alone. It is in the center of Bankok, has high walls around it and in its population of 9,000 there is not a single man except the king, who occasionally visits it.

The name of Nang Harm means "veiled women." There are shops, markets, temples, theatres, streets and avenues, parks, lakes, trees and flower gardens; a hall of justice, judges and executioner, police, generals and soldiers—all, from first to last—women.

The city needs no help from the outside world. Besides its shops for the sale of goods it has all sorts of mechanics, carpenters, jeweler craftsmen, or to be more correct, craftswomen of every description. The only man in all Siam who can enter this city is the king. It is the home of his family and the family of the king before him. You know in Siam a man has several wives, and a king as many as he pleases. Each wife has her own children and slaves, therefore a city is needed to give room for them all.

openly backed up the united claim of the Duke and Gatrina; and the crooked path would suddenly have been made smooth.

Gatrina's escape from her guards had alone prevented this and her safe return to Belgrade had no doubt completely disconcerted the schemers.

But they were not of the kind to put aside the plan because of this check and we might look for some other move from them equally daring, cunning and far-reaching.

They had acted cleverly indeed, and had blinded their tracks successfully. The Duke had kept carefully in the background and Elma had so far retained the confidence of Gatrina as actually to learn from her some details of her escape.

I did not forget her reference to the "adventure in which a dog called Chris" had played a part; and I might gamble on it that, if they discovered the part I had taken, I should soon find myself the object of some of their attentions. And they were antagonists whom anyone would be prudent to take very seriously.

Complications were developing at a merry rate; but Karasch's news had suggested a way by which one of Gatrina's suitors at any rate might be driven from the field.

This was to face the Duke himself, tell him what I knew, confront him with the men he had employed, and see what the effect on him would be of a threat to reveal the whole plot to the Court. The Queen's readiness in dealing drastically with her enemies would frighten him surely enough; and I knew the Russian tactics too well not to feel assured that, if once he were discovered and disgraced, they would drop him instantly in favor of some shrewder tool.

Then came another development. A chamberlain from the Court brought me an invitation to a reception for the following night at the Palace; and was at some pains to make it clear that it was to be held out of compliment to myself and "those other illustrious Magnates of America" who were associated with me.

Money was talking loudly enough in that at any rate; and I sent him away with an assurance of my appreciation of the honor, expressed in such flowery terms as occurred to me at the moment. Even as I was speaking to him my thoughts slipped back to what Elma had said about the "Queen's advocate."

I should meet Gatrina again. In a moment a hundred qualms of doubt were started as to how she would receive me, rendering me uneasy, restless and almost nervous.

What would she say How would she look? Would the brute she was going to marry be present? Would she reproach me for thus again forcing myself on her? Would she see through the flimsy hypocrisy of my pretended financial mission? Would she give me away to the Court? Should I get a chance of telling her of the danger in which she stood? And then, somehow, that scene on the hill at Samac a week before, came into my thoughts and I sat smoking, mooning and dreaming.

Gatrina seemed so desperately far removed from me now and the opposing forces were gathering such strength that my confidence of success gave ominous signs of wavering. The prospect of winning her looked like no more than a forlorn hope; and although I was as determined as ever to fight on until I was actually beaten, I felt a cold chill of doubt settling down upon me.

Buller entered, breaking my reverie just at that moment, to bring me a card. I took it impatiently.

"Captain Nikolitch, from Colonel Petrosch."

I uttered an involuntary exclamation of delight. My visitor was a man who had been my close and intimate friend in that past time in the Balkans; and coming as he did from Colonel Petrosch, he was just the man of all others able to help me. No one could have been more welcome at such a juncture.

"Show him right here, Buller," I said, gleefully, standing up to welcome him cordially.

The pendulum had swung right over suddenly and the luck was once again on my side.

CAPTER XVI.

Nikolitch was as glad to meet me as I to welcome him, and our mutual greeting was very warm and cordial.

"I could scarcely believe it was really you, Bergwyn," he said, when we were through with the handshaking and had lighted our cigars. "That was why I wrote on my card that I came from Colonel Petrosch. I can scarcely believe it now, I think;" and he smiled. He was a year or so older than I; a fair, handsome, frank-faced fellow with a winning manner and a delightful smile.

"It's a bit like a fairy tale, perhaps. How did you hear of me?"

"What a question, my dear fellow, when you're the center of financial attraction just now in half a dozen circles. And do you mean to tell me you're a millionaire? Why, in those jolly old days you were as poor as I was, and, worse luck, am still."

"They were jolly old days, weren't they? I am just delighted to see you again. Yes, I'm a millionaire; and if you'd done as I wanted you to then, gone out with me to the States, you would be one too. I had a toughish time of it for a year or two; and it was all luck in the end. Nothing else. I got hold of a mine which had broken the hearts of the men who had been working with me. When they gave up in despair I got it for next to nothing and held on; and inside a month came on the gold by pure accident just where we hadn't looked for it. My perseverance had paid me and I stepped out of the mine that day as rich as a man need wish to be. That's all."

"You were always a dogged beggar," he said.

"I don't like being beaten."

"The same thing another way round," he laughed. "And so you've come back to the old hunting ground to take a hand here as a big financier. You'll have to be careful, Bergwyn. This is no gold mine."

"Tell me about yourself."

"Oh, there's nothing to tell; nothing much. I entered the army here, and having some influence, got my company sooner than I deserved it. I like it well enough; but I wish I'd gone with you. I'd rather be a millionaire."

"Why does Colonel Petrosch send you to me?"

"I'm a favorite of his a bit, and of others. They've let me know things, you see; trust me, I suppose; and all that. When I heard your name mentioned I pricked up my ears, and told Petrosch I fancied I knew you. He wants you and your money bags on the side of the army in all this mess of messes; and picked me out as a sort of informal ambassador to negotiate with you. Though why the devil you want to meddle with things here beats me."

"I had the colonel's name given me this morning as a man who could tell me the hang of things in regard to the intentions of the army. I suppose he could."

Nikolitch laughed. "If he can't no one can, Bergwyn. But who sent you to him?"

I told him the name of the Minister.

"By the blue sky, that's a curiosity. Why, old Petrosch is in the very thick of the army plans and dead against the Court, King, Queen, and all the rest of them. He'll grin when I tell him."

"The Minister assured me that the army was loyal to the throne, and that the Colonel could convince me of that. He admitted there was some disaffection in certain regiments, but that the feeling was insignificant."

"Oh, he's an ass, and nothing else. That's the usual rot talked in the Court circles; and of course the officers don't undeceive them and show their hand."

"And what's the truth?"

"Why that—of course we're talking as old friends, Bergwyn, and you won't repeat what I say?"

"I give you my word on that. I'm going to talk to you presently about myself on the same understanding."

"Well, the fact is then, that we're on the eve of a revolution; and there's only one real power in the country. The army. They can't stand the Queen's methods—and they don't mean to."

"Show me."

"I can't understand either the King or the Queen. She's one of the most wonderful women that ever drew breath; and in some respects the ablest and shrewdest. In others, she acts like a perfect fool. She comes from the people, of course; and that's against her; but she could have made her position absolutely secure if she'd shown a gulden's worth of tact in the right direction. But she never does. She could have had the army leaders at her feet; but she has alienated every one of them, by sticking all sorts of impossible men, relations or favorites, at the top of things; and degrading every man of capacity who won't kow-tow to her in everything. As a result, bar her favorites, she hasn't a friend left in the army. It's the same in everything else; and the limit has been reached."

"And the King?"

"He says ditto to every word she utters. She can't forget she came from the gutter, or near it; and, having power, is never at rest unless she is showing it. She wants us all to be too afraid of her to dare to remember her origin. That, at least, is what many of us think. Anyhow, she has made the present position impossible and the officers are going to change it. It's the only way to save the country."

"How will they change it?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "By a revolution, Bergwyn; a peaceful one, if possible; but a revolution, certainly."

"If possible? What does that mean?"

"The abdication of the King and Queen—if they'll go."

"And if they won't go?"

"They'll have to," he replied, with another shrug.

"To tell you the truth, there's a section of the officers who urge violent means."

"Aassassination?" I recalled Elma's prophecy.

"Yes, it comes to that," he said, gloomily. "I'm dead against violent methods; but what they contend is that it is better half a score of lives should be lost than as many thousands by a civil war. Our hope—I mean the hope of the moderate men in the army—is that the King will see the uselessness of resisting the army and go."

"You are convinced that the army will stand together?"

"Oh, yes. Petrosch gave me the proofs to bring to you;" and he took out some papers and plunged into a description of the feeling in almost all the regiments in the army.

"It looks convincing enough on paper," I said.

"My dear Bergwyn, it's the result of months of work and agitation, and you may rely on it. And we have the country with us. Look here;" and out came more papers, proving that the feeling of people of all classes was on the side of the army.

"There is only one real power in Servia today, Bergwyn. The army."

"And why does Colonel Petrosch send you to me with all this?"

"Two reasons. Either that you may be induced to join our side at once; or, failing that, that you may be persuaded of the uselessness of financing the Government or any other faction opposed to us."

"And your own opinion, Nikolitch?"

"My dear fellow, I'm only a fly on the wheel; but I think you must be in a great hurry to chuck your money away, if you think of taking any side at all. The army will win in the end: we must, for nothing can stop us; and there will be a new Government, and with a new King—Peter Karageorgevics, I expect—but until things are settled what's to be your security for any loan?"

"You put it plainly," said I, with a smile at his bluntness.

"That's what I came for, Bergwyn. I speak partly as old Petrosch's mouthpiece, but chiefly as an old chum. Mind you, when the new Government is in the stirrups matters may be different; there's a great deal got to happen before that, however. But I suppose you don't really come to fool your money away?"

"Is that a mouthpiece question or your own?"

"Petrosch might like to know," he laughed, stroking his moustache; "but of course I shan't tell him a word you don't wish me to repeat. He doesn't think you came here with any thought of such business; but he does want to kill the chance of your doing any with others than the army."

"If the army really holds the key to the position I might wish to have their influence for a certain purpose."

"He's a cute devil, and that's the truth. That's just how he summed up your visit. But of course he doesn't know what the purpose is."

"Could the influence be got?"

"My dear Bergwyn, anything could be got in this little kingdom of ours—at a price. I fancy his notion is that you are after a title of some sort, or some concessions, and are ready to buy them by floating this loan. That's the idea in the court too. I know. I chuckled when I heard it—but then I know you and they don't."

"No, I don't want either a title or concessions; but I can see now the gist of certain hints thrown out this morning. What I do want is to get to the bottom of certain things here in the first place. You've spoken freely enough about the army, are you at liberty to talk about other matters?"

"Of course I am. Fire away, ask what you like."

"What are the court intentions about the succession?"

"The queen means to secure it for her brother—and it's that which has put the final touch to the army discontent. They simply won't have him; and yet it's a fact that the formal pronouncement in his favor is actually drawn up. Some of our people have seen the document. Of course it's a secret; but we've got friends even in the palace itself."

"But the claims of the Prince Albrevics and his marriage with Princess Gatrina?"

"Why, of course, mere rot. The princess stands in the direct line of succession, but she's a woman and barred from the throne. Albrevics is an impossible; every one knows that—and a very unsavory impossibility, too. But the princess has or had something of a following and they would be glad to see her on the throne if a husband could be found who'd be received as king. They know this at court, and so the plan is hatched to marry her to Albrevics and get her out of the road. It's an infernal business, for she's just as good as gold. But she's in the way of the court schemes and consequently is to be sacrificed. That's a specimen of the royal methods."

"Isn't there another scheme about here—to marry her to the Duke Barinski?"

"So you've heard that, eh? That's the Russian plan. He's a tool of Russia and would make a pretty puppet for them if they could succeed. But they won't. The army won't have it; and what the army decides will be done."

"You astound me," I exclaimed in surprise at the freedom with which he spoke. "Does everybody know everybody's else's schemes in this extraordinary country?"

"Pretty well. I suppose it looks odd to a stranger; but our chief talk here is conspiracy of one kind or another. Why, even the plans of the army have been carried to the court; and they are so blind that they won't believe them. It isn't etiquette there even to think that anything hostile to the court can happen."

"Are there any other plans?" I asked with a smile.

"Heaps; but you've got hold of the three that count for anything; and only that of the army will come to a head. Next, please," and he threw himself back in his chair and laughed at my look of surprise. After a moment he added: "There's only one person in all the mess I pity—the Princess Gatrina. She may find things very ugly; although there's not a soul who knows about her who would do her an injury. You've heard the tattle about her?"

"What is that?"

"She was kidnaped the other night: at least, so we believe. At any rate she disappeared and no one knew where she'd gone. There was a story that she had been carried off by brigands; but that's all rot, of course. Nobody knows exactly what happened except herself, perhaps; although I doubt if she does."

"I know," I said, quietly.

"What?" His astonishment was complete. "The devil you do."

"I'm going to tell you, Nikolitch; as my friend, you know, not the Colonel's mouthpiece."

"I'm friend first, Bergwyn, mouthpiece only afterwards—and a long way afterwards, too."

"Well, then, I'm here because of the Princess;" and I told him as briefly as I could of the adventure in the hills and Karasch's discovery of the part played by Duke Barinski. I said nothing, however, of my feelings for Gatrina, leaving him to believe merely that I was anxious for her safety.

"You're a lucky devil, Bergwyn," was his first comment. "I wish I could have had such a chance to serve her. But what an infernal scheme! What are you going to do?"

"I want the army influence to protect her in case of trouble. Now you understand. How can I get it?"

"Tell Petrosch what you've told me in the first place, and in the second, pledge yourself to negotiate a loan for the new Government as soon as it's well established."

I thought a moment. "No, to the first part," I said. "That's for ourselves alone at present. To the second, yes, as soon as you like."

"He's very quick. He'll guess."

"Guess what?"

He smiled significantly. "You want this Albrevics marriage off, I suppose."

"Any woman should be prevented from marrying such a brute."

"Of course," he replied, drily, and paused. "You might put it on that ground; but he wouldn't believe it was all. We don't deal much in platonic affection in Servia."

"I don't care what he believes."

"I don't know him if he wouldn't be glad to believe a lot. The princess is very much in the way. I told you no one wishes her any harm."

"What do you mean by that grave look?" I asked, for his face was very serious.

"It's a very ugly matter. I told you what the moderate men among us feel; but there's the other section to be reckoned with. If their views prevail, it will be a clean sweep."

"A clean sweep?"

"Yes; every one connected with the Obrenovics family will be in danger—even the Princess herself."

"Do you mean . . . ." I began, excitedly.

"Yes, I mean all the worst that may be in your thoughts, Bergwyn. And neither you nor Petrosch himself, nor any one, might be able to save her in the mad mood that would prevail in such a crisis. It will be a very ugly time."

"Do you think the other section will prevail?"

"Anything is possible in the present temper, Bergwyn."

"Good God!" I exclaimed, intensely moved and alarmed by the thoughts which this admission suggested.

For a few moments we were silent.

"I think I ought to tell you why I thought you had come here," said Nikolitch, breaking the pause. "Do you know there's an old—old associate of yours here? Her name now is the Baroness von Tulken."

"She came to me this morning."

"She gave me to understand you were coming here on her account."

I laughed. "It doesn't amount to anything what she says."

"No: but she talks, Bergwyn, and—well, it's none of my affairs," he broke off, and looked at me as if inviting me to speak.

"Let her talk," I answered, not accepting the invitation.

"Then it isn't anything to do with her?"

"No, nothing. I've told you the only reason why I'm here."

"I'm afraid you've got a devilish hard task, old fellow. But if I can help in any way, use me. I must go. I've duty on. What shall I tell Petrosch?" and he rose.

"That I want the influence, and that to get it I'll do that business of the loan for the new Government—but not if there's to be any violence in establishing it. Prepare him in that way and arrange for me to see him tomorrow."

"Take my tip and tell him your motive, Bergwyn."

"I'll think it over," I said; and after arranging to see as much as possible of one another during my stay in the capital we parted.

After he had gone I did think it over and saw one thing clearly enough. I must secure the help and influence of the army at any cost; as that promised the most effective means of protecting Gatrina.

On the whole the talk with Nikolitch had the result of restoring my confidence and raising my hopes again. There were plenty of difficulties to be overcome, of course; but if the army was resolved to change the dynasty and was strong enough to force that resolve upon the country, Gatrina's chances in regard to the succession were as good as dead; her marriage with either Prince Albrevics or Duke Barinski would be objectless, and then—well, she would be free to choose for herself.

That was all I could ask for and I awaited the interview with Colonel Petrosch with keen anticipation.

On the following morning Nikolitch came to report that the Colonel had been suddenly called away, however, and that he would come to see me the next day.

"Anything fresh occurred?" I asked.

"Something is always occurring just now, Bergwyn. But I fancy the Colonel has really gone to avoid the reception at the Palace tonight. He doesn't wish to be present himself for one thing: and for another, I fancy he wishes you to go there without having committed yourself to us. You're to be tackled, of course—the show is got up for that purpose, I suppose—and crediting you with the blunt methods of certain Americans, he thinks you might feel impelled to tell the truth. We don't work in that crude way here, you know."

I smiled. "Did you say anything about the princess?"

"Very little. I dropped a hint that you were anxious about her safety. He made just the answer I should have expected."

"Well?"

"That he wished to heaven she could be induced to leave the country."

"And so do I; but I doubt it. You'll be at the palace tonight, I suppose."

"I. My dear fellow, no. There'll be no place for small fry like me there. But I can tell you who will be there:" and he rattled away with a lot of court gossip until I pulled him up.

"There's one thing I have to do today, Nikolitch; perhaps you can help me. I want to satisfy myself from outside sources that the army can do all you think. Whom should I see?"

"You must take it from us that we are united, Bergwyn; for no one knows it. That the army, if united, must be all powerful, you can learn from any one anywhere. No one doubts it. Here, see these people," and he wrote down a number of names of influential people in various positions.

I spent the rest of the day prosecuting my inquiries, and everywhere I went, I heard the same verdict. That grave troubles were close at hand, and that everything must turn upon the attitude of the army. Of that no one entertained a shadow of doubt.

Nothing in all that strange time amazed me more than the openness with which the plans of the opposing parties were canvassed on all sides.

Everyone appeared to be agreed that a revolution of some kind was actually impending. The attitude of the two Great Powers concerned was matter of free talk. Russia has been favored under Milan; Ausrian influence had now the upper hand under Alexander and his queen. Austria was hopeful to maintain the king; Russia resolved to countercheck him and regain her former influence. The army was speaking for the nation at large and equally opposed to both the powers.

These aims and the possible methods of attaining them respectively seemed to be known to all, but nowhere, save in her immediate circle, was a good word, nay, scarcely a civil word, used toward the queen. The note everywhere was one of inveterate hostility, almost of execration. And this was the most sinister omen of all, not only as affecting her, but as touching Gatrina also, of whom I heard many harsh things said.

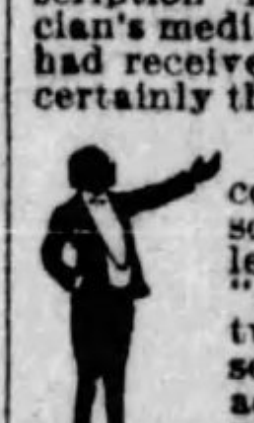
It was thus in a mood of troubled uneasiness that I set out to attend the reception at the palace, while my private doubts as to how Gatrina would meet me in my altered character added a special poignancy to my anxiety and disquietude.

I made the most strenuous efforts to hold myself well in hand and maintain complete self-restraint; but when at length my eager eyes found her, my heart began hammering against my ribs with quite painful excitement, in which dread and delight were almost equally mingled.

(To be continued.)

Cancer on the Increase.

On examination of the reports of the various State Boards of Health, it is found that death from Cancer has reached alarming proportions equaling or even surpassing mortality from consumption, of which it is said one in every seven die. Many eminent men have studied the question to determine the exact cause and to perfect a treatment for the disease. Thus far only one man has been successful. After many years of careful study, Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has perfected a Combination of Oils which act specifically on diseased tissue, leaving the sound unharmed. He will gladly send a book on the subject, free, to those interested. Address him at 410 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.



"Shut your eyes, open your mouth and see what luck will bring you."

Many a woman is weak and sick, nervous and discouraged. She suffers from headache, backache and other ills. She wants to be well, but all she does is to shut her eyes and open her mouth for medicine and trust to luck for results. She "doctors" month after month, often year after year, in this same blind, hap-hazard fashion, and receives no permanent benefit.

Women take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with their eyes open to the fact that it cures womanly ills. It cures irregularity, It dries debilitating drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. There is no trusting to luck by those who use "Favorite Prescription."

"In the year 1903 my health was poor," writes Mrs. J. Hack, of 242 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. "I suffered from falling of womb, a disagreeable discharge, painful monthly periods, headache, backache and pains in the limbs. Every month was confined to bed for two or three days. Was weak, nervous and hysterical; life was a burden to myself and I made every one in the family unhappy because I was so irritable. My husband got me four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and before I had taken the first bottle I was feeling some relief. The medicine made me well and strong, free from nervousness, aches and pain, and I felt like a new woman. Before I used the 'Favorite Prescription' I had been taking another physician's medicine for nearly three months, but had received no benefit. Your medicine is certainly the best in the world."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Don't let a selfish seller over-persuade you to accept a substitute for these Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated but never equaled.

CRIMINALS CAUGHT BY TRIFLES

Little Mistakes They Made Gave Clues to the Detectives.

The eye of the law is remarkably keen nowadays, says London Answers. A few weeks back a man was brought up at the central criminal court who found himself in the dock mainly through a cobweb. A detective had been attracted to pay him peculiar attention by the fact that, fashionably attired, he was walking down the street with a mass of cobwebs on the elbow of his frock coat. The news received later that a robbery had been effected at a wine merchant's office in the neighborhood suggested the question whether there were in the cellars, where the thief might have concealed himself, cobwebs of the same description. There were, and the immaculately dressed man will in future probably take a clothes brush with him when engaged in like pursuits. He will not need one, however, for over two years.

"It is the little thing that catches the criminal," declared M. Mace, the great head of the Paris police. He caught a criminal named Avinet by a scent the offender used. The crime was a terrible one—the murder of a lady for her jewels and certain bonds in her possession. The lady was discovered lying upon the floor of her room dead. She had been strangled. No one had been seen going in or departing from her rooms. There appeared to be no clue.

The unfortunate lady had evidently been suddenly attacked while engaged in friendly conversation with a visitor, for a bottle of wine and two partly filled glasses stood upon the table. A handkerchief, a lady's, was on the floor beside her. It was at once assumed that the handkerchief was madame's, and that it had fallen from her hand. But it was scented, and no one had ever known madame to use that peculiar scent.

Mace came to the conclusion that it belonged to the murderer and that the assassin was a man of effeminate and dandyish habits. What man was there likely to commit that crime who used such a scent and preferred not to bulge his pocket out with a handkerchief which was larger than a lady's? Within four days Mace had found his man. It was the scent that led to his head falling into M. Deibler's basket.

In the Black Museum at Scotland Yard is the plaster cast of a bitten apple, which was the only clue the police had to the identity of the perpetrator of a most sensational crime. The murderer's victim was a woman who was found dead in a room in a house in Great Coram street, London. The assassin had eaten part of the apple, and a very fair impression of his teeth remained in the fruit. Unfortunately the clue was not sufficient, and the guilty man was never discovered.

In a case tried on the western circuit some years ago, a man suspected of murder was discovered to have on two fingers of his right hand marks which had clearly been made by peculiarly shaped human teeth. The teeth of the dead man were shown to exactly fit into the marks, and the prisoner was convicted.

The mystery surrounding the death of a great Continental banker was cleared by means of a cigar holder found in the room with the body. No one could identify the holder. No one had ever seen the banker using it. But in the holder was a small piece of unconsumed cigar end. Experts pronounced it a cigar of the finest quality—one which only a person of wealth could afford to purchase. This evidence appeared to confirm the notion that the cigar holder had belonged to the dead plutocrat. He had cigars in the house, too, of the same brand.

One of the detectives, however, engaged in the case was not satisfied. The cigar holder was peculiarly worn in two places. Its owner had evidently been accustomed to bite it hard. Two teeth had almost bitten it through. The detectives inserted the holder in the mouth of the dead man, but his teeth would not fit these hollows. The holder had evidently belonged to the murderer. He was discovered at last in the person of the banker's cook, whose teeth corresponded to the worn places. He had been accustomed to helping himself to his master's choice cigars.

No Fooling.

Mrs. Dolan—And is your little Timmy very sick, Mrs. Murphy?

Mrs. Murphy—Mrs. Dolan, whin a boy's sick during vacation 'tis always something serious!—Life.

VIRTUES OF THE APPLE

Praises of This Healthy Fruit Sung in All Ages.

The apple is one of the best and most beautiful of fruits, and the apple orchard, in its time either of bloom or harvest, one of the loveliest of all rural scenes. Little wonder, says the Youth's Companion, that it has in all ages inspired even the untaught rustic to fancies, folk-rhymes and proverbs. The healthfulness of the apple is celebrated in many of them, and its preventive and curative properties are contrasted contemptuously with the powers of the physician:

Apple a day, keep the doctor away—
Apple at night, starve him outright—
Apple each meal, and one for sleep,
Kill him and shroud him and bury him
deep!

A more graceful recommendation—even though the hygiene of its last injunction may be question—is that addressed to girls only:

Maids who seek a rosy cheek
Orchard-way go faring,
Apples ruddy, apples sleek,
Six a day seven days a week—
Show nor nor stint nor sparing,
Pluck and eat, sour or sweet,
Seed and core and paring.

Many rhymes, most of which can be traced to Dorsetshire and are composed in the Dorset dialect, relate to old customs observed at planting or harvest time. Sometimes the first mug of cider from the press was carried to the orchard and drunk to the health of the oldest or finest tree, at the roots of which the lees were poured. One of the briefest and simplest of these curious healths fairly typifies them all. The Dorset farmer, it will be noted, did not transpose his v's and w's in the fashion made familiar to us by Sam Weller and his father, but whenever he had to deal with an f he followed Mr. Weller's famous injunction to "Spell it with a We, Samivel, spell it with a We!"

Vaithvul and vruitvul and vriendly and
vree.
Yere's to the Apple, lads, yere's to the
Tree!
Vriend o' the varmer, lads, ne'er may 'e
vail
Till turnips be rosy, lads, and cherries be
pale—
Huzzay, the Apple Tree!

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Harper & Bros., New York:

The Gambler. There is a new novel, just published, written by Catherine Cecil Thurston, an Englishwoman who has won fame as one of the best story writers of the day. Her latest book is entitled The Gambler, and it is a study in heredity, whose central figure is Clodah Asshlin. Her inheritance from her father is a passion for gambling. The difficulties in which this taste involves the heroine is the theme of the tale. It is a fine novel, whose every development is of engrossing interest.

A Proposal Under Difficulties is the title of a little farce, of which John Kendrick Bangs is the author. It tells in vivacious dialogue of the various complications encountered by a young man while endeavoring to propose to the lady of his heart. It is a book which may be either read or acted.

Her Memory Book is a volume intended as a record of girlhood days set down on ornamental pages. It is made attractive with page embellishments printed in sepia from pen and ink drawings by Helen Hayes.

The Colonel's Dream. Charles W. Chestnut, one of the few writers belonging to the colored race, is the author of the novel entitled The Colonel's Dream. It is a story of the south in the '90s, in which Colonel French, a man in the prime of life, having made his fortune in New York, returns to Clarendon, the home of his youth, where he attempts to better the condition of the people and to inspire the town with new life and energy. The book is an excellent picture of social and race conditions. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Nedra. An eccentric elopement and what came of it are the themes of the new story by George Barr McCutcheon, which has been brought out in a beautifully illustrated book under the title of Nedra. The leading parties in the case are two young people from Chicago, who elope to Manila to escape the miseries of a fashionable wedding. The story is told with vigor and dash, and is best described as a love romance up-to-date. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Originally a magazine novelette, Kate Jordan's Time the Comedian is published as one of the early fall novels. It is an erotic sort of story, which tells of the unhappiness wrought by an idle, vain and discontented woman, who has neither the strength of character nor the brains to adjust herself to circumstances. The book is a society novel, cleverly written. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The Matrimonial Primer is a smart little book, in which wise things are said in a witty way. It is written by V. R. Ames and decorated by Gordon Ross. It is one of those fragments of literature especially appropriate for a gift-book when something amusing is desired. Advice to husbands and wives would be too heavy a name for the volume, but that is what it really contains—good advice in sugar-coated guise. Published by Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.

Germs of Mind in Plants is a translation from the French of R. H. France, by A. W. Simons. It is a work of unusual interest, dealing with the wonders of plant life and other botanical marvels. The idea worked out in the book is that plants are living beings which receive impressions from the outside world and act on these impressions for their own advancement, as do human beings. It is an interesting work, published by Charles H. Kerr, Chicago.

MERCY.

Tit-Bits.

It was a broiling hot day in the park and those walking therein were well nigh exhausted, when a very stout old lady came hustling along one of the paths, closely followed by a costermonger.

Twice she commanded him to leave her, but still he followed just behind.

At last the old lady, quite disgusted, turned angrily round and said:

"Look here, my man, if you don't go away I shall call a policeman."

The poor fellow looked up at her with a tear in his eyes and then remarked:

"For goodness sake, mum, have mercy and don't call a policeman, for ye're the on'y shady spot in the park."

FOUND RIGHT PATH

After a False Start.

"In 1890 I began to drink coffee.

"At that time I was healthy and enjoyed life. At first I noticed no bad effects from the indulgence, but in course of time found that various troubles were coming upon me.

"Palpitation of the heart took unto itself sick and nervous headaches, kidney troubles followed and eventually my stomach became so deranged that even a light meal caused me serious distress.

"Our physician's prescriptions failed to help me and then I dosed myself with patent medicines till I was thoroughly disgusted and hopeless.

"Finally I began to suspect that coffee was the cause of my troubles. I experimented by leaving it off, except for one small cup at breakfast. This helped some but did not altogether relieve my distress. It satisfied me, however, that I was on the right track.

"So I gave up the old kind of coffee altogether and began to use Postum Food Coffee. In 10 days I found myself greatly improved, my nerves steady, my head clear, my kidneys working better and better, my heart's action rapidly improving, my appetite improved and the ability to eat a hearty meal without subsequent suffering restored to me. And this condition remains.

"Leaving off coffee and using Postum did this, with no help from drugs, as I abandoned the use of medicines when I began to use the food coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Pattle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellvile," in each pkg.

Sick Headache

"I had sick headache at my monthly periods," writes Anna B. Cozzard, of Aberdeen, Miss., "and severe pain in my right side, but nothing helped me until I took Cardui according to your special instructions. Two bottles of

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

cured me, and now I hardly feel a pain at my periods." Cardui is the old, reliable, pleasant, safe remedy for sick women and girls. It cures all diseases peculiar to their sex. Try it for Sick Headache, Backache, Dizziness, Dragging Pains, Womb Trouble, Irregular Periods and all forms of female disease.

Sold by every druggist in $1 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER in full confidence, telling us all your troubles, whatever they may be, and stating your age. We will send you valuable Free Advice, in plain, sealed envelope.

Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Would like to have some one give me a remedy for a wart on a calf's eye and how to use it.—F.

Can any reader of the Farmstead tell me of a cure for catarrhal deafness, or is it possible to cure this affliction?—W. H. Schoolcraft, Mich.

Would like to know of a lawn grass that will keep green all the year and thrive well in North Carolina; what month to sow to get a stand.—L., Mechanic, N. C.

I have a cow that appears to be well, but she is poor and her bowels are too loose. She has been in this condition all summer. Can anybody tell we what is the matter and give a remedy?—D., Peebles.

A snake is found in the cabbage this season which is about four inches long. It is dark and somewhat resembles the hair snake found in small streams. Will some one explain what it is, and if poisonous or not?—H., Chambersburg, Ind.

I wish to cut some fence posts now. How shall I treat them to keep them from season-cracking?—T., Salem, Iowa.

Our turkeys are dying. We have lost two recently. By investigation we find they have a spotted, swollen liver. Will some one kindly give a remedy?—W., Sandcreek, Mich.

Have a cow with warts on her teats, about the size of wheat grains. Would like to know, through Farmstead, the cause and remedy.—T., Newtonton, West Virginia.

Goitre.

H., Salem, Ore.:—Buy some sponges and roast them in an iron spider until they are black. Then crush them with a table fork. If any tough chunks remain roast them some more. You now have a pint or more of a fine black powder. Put it in a can and close tightly. Mix a teaspoonful with extracted honey and take it three mornings, then miss three days, and so on for nine days. Miss nine days and begin again as at first. All this seemed foolish to me, and does now, but a grown-up girl of mine having a swelled neck tried it, and we saw, before the first nine days were gone that the tumor was smaller, and there was soon a radical cure. This was ten years or more ago, and it is all right today. Thereupon 60 or more cases were treated in the country roundabout, and I am told that all were cured, though some of them I never saw. Possibly none of these was genuine goitre, and if they were an old chronic case might be a different matter. But the remedy is presumably perfectly harmless and costs little to try it.—G., Arkport, New York.

Canning Corn.

P. Poplar, W. Va.: You want a boiler made for the purpose in which you can raise a few pounds of steam pressure. Order a boiler and directions for use will come with it. Ordinary boiling water is not hot enough to cook and seal up corn properly.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Profits of the Packers.

After animals are slaughtered at the great meat packing establishments all parts of their bodies are converted into useful and valuable products. Not very long ago fully 40 per cent of the carcass of an ox was wasted, but it may be said today that nothing is wasted; everything from the hoofs to the hair is turned into money. The blood is used in the refining of sugar, or it is hardened and employed in the manufacture of door knobs and handles for knives and implements; the skin goes to the tanners, the horns and hoofs are turned into combs and buttons, the shin bones into backs for clothes brushes. The bones of the forefeet are worth $25 a ton, being made into collar buttons, umbrella handles and various novelties, after the marrow has been boiled out of them. The small bones are burned instead of coal, and the ashes are valuable as a fertilizer. From each foot a considerable quantity of oil is extracted, the tail is made into soup. The hair goes to the mattress maker and upholstered; the fat to the oleon makers; the intestines are used as sausage wrappers, or are sold to goldbeaters. Even the undigested stuff in the stomach is turned into account, being made into paper. If anything is left over it is turned into glue or is put on the land as a fertilizer. All of these by-products are clear gain to the packers, the cost of animal and expenses of slaughtering, packing, etc., being charged to the meat, to which also a profit is added in fixing its price to the retailer, yielding in the aggregate an enormous profit.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Barbed-Wire Hurts.

Experience has proven to me that about the best thing to use on barbed-wire cuts is crude carbolic acid. It keeps out proud flesh and flies will not bother the wound. My brother had a fine young horse severely cut on the front leg by the wire. I wrapped it with cotton muslin and saturated the muslin with crude carbolic acid. It was only a short while until the wound was healed. Next to carbolic acid, I like air-slacked lime for treatment of wire cuts. Sprinkle the lime on the wound once or twice a day. It acts very similar to the carbolic acid, but does not heal as quickly.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Composition of Eggs.

An Illinois scientist, writing an exchange, says that the white of an egg is nearly seven-eighths water, the balance being pure albumen. The yolk is slightly less than half water. These figures apply approximately to the eggs of turkeys, hens, geese, ducks and guinea fowls.

To show how nearly alike the eggs of various domestic fowls are in respect to composition, the following figures are given by the department of agriculture:

Hen's egg—Fifty per cent water, 16 per cent "protein," 33 per cent fat.

Duck's eggs—Forty-six per cent water, 17 per cent "protein," 36 per cent fat.

Goose egg—Forty-four per cent water, 19 per cent "protein," 36 per cent fat.

Turkey egg—Forty-eight per cent water, 18 per cent "protein," 33 per cent fat.

It should be explained that "protein" is the stuff that goes to make muscle and blood. Fat, of course, is fuel for running the body machine. Thus it will be seen that eggs, though half, or nearly half, water, are extremely nutritious, containing all the elements required for the building and support of the human body. But the old saying that an egg contains as much nutriment as a pound of beefsteak is far from correct. It would be nearer the fact to estimate a pound of eggs as equal to a pound of lean beefsteak in nourishing power.

Trees Make Air Humid.

A maple tree of 8 or 10 inches diameter, well formed and growthful, has on the average 25,000 leaves on it, and it is a safe computation to say that such a tree will throw off, in the space of every twelve hours, 340,000 grains weight of water. An acre will easily contain a large number of such trees, and, as the weight of one pint of water is 7,000 grains, troy weight, it may be found, upon calculation, that from a single acre of forest land hundreds of gallons of pure water are thrown off and distributed through the body of the surrounding atmosphere in every twelve hours.

Use of Wood Ashes.

Though continually advised against such procedure, most people still throw their wood ashes out on the ground in heaps where they are worse than wasted. Repeated experiments have proved that these ashes are a benefit to almost any soil in more ways than one. A few years ago, says a writer in the Prairie Farmer, I made some experiments with wood ashes on my own land which I shall here briefly describe.

On three small fields I scattered in strips some unbleached wood ashes at the rate of one bushel to the square rod. The effect was clearly noticeable in the results obtained with farm and gardens crops grown on this land. In nearly all cases there was a decided improvement, with the exception of the potatoes, which showed the scab somewhat more, and the tomatoes, which ran too much to vine. Not only was this improvement noticeable the first and second years, but even last season, which was the fifth, the same favorable effect could be seen where the ground had received the same treatment. Other experiments on my farm and on those of neighboring farmers point to the same results.

Besides containing plant food, the ashes also contain ingredients which indirectly benefit the crops, and they bring the soil into better mechanical condition. Sandy soil is made more compact, while heavy clay land seems to be loosened, and I have noticed that during a dry spell there is more moisture where the ashes have been applied.

Now we cannot expect that the effect of one application will last forever, but the results for the two or three years following the application show that it may be even profitable to buy a supply of wood ashes for this purpose, if they are not too expensive. But if one has plenty of good barnyard manure at hand, his need for ashes will not be very great.

As for the potato scab, and the excess of vine on the tomatoes, I do not understand their cause clearly enough to explain them, but there is this much about it, neither trouble appeared after the first season.

The Horse's Age.

The age of a horse cannot always be told by looking at its teeth, says the London Tit-bits. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth, so that this method is useless for a horse which is more than eight years old.

As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the edge of the lower eyelid and another wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse more than eight years old you must count the teeth plus the wrinkles.

The Stable Floor.

Horses, when confined, need good floors on which to stand, and in order to secure a good pitch in them sufficient for all liquids to drain rearward, a good way is to have the planks 6 inches wide, 5 inches thick at one end and 2 inches thick at the other. These should be laid two layers thick. With the thick end under the manger, the first or lower layer should be put down as closely as the planks can be driven, so as to make them water-tight if possible. Assuming the foundation is level, this will give a fall of about 5 inches to carry water away. The top layer should then be put on with the thick ends of the planks at the end of the stall, thus bringing the floor up to a perfect level, the only natural position for a horse to stand. The top planks for three feet in the center of the stall should be ¾ of an inch apart. Owing to the slant of the layer underneath, the urine then has a chance to run away, and, as a consequence, the stall is always dry. Especially is this so if, when in cleaning out the stable, a small square hook is used to run down the grooves in the upper layer, insuring a clear passage for the liquids at all times.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Plowing the Garden.

If the garden is thoroughly underdrained, as it always should be, it should be fall plowed in ridges and the surface left rough, so as to expose the soil as much as possible to freezing. This is the more necessary because the garden is always a sheltered spot, where snow lies much of the winter, so that there are few times when the soil freezes very deeply. The garden is always the richest spot on the farm. It often is heavy with manure and needs the winter's freezing to lighten the soil and make its fertility more available.

Ground Feed.

It is claimed that if grain is ground there is a saving of one-third, and that 15 pounds of hay, when cut up fine, will be more serviceable than 25 pounds uncut. Cutting the hay permits of mixing with it not only ground grain, but also linseed or cottonseed meals, or other concentrated foods.

Horse Marks and Terms.

Grinders, the back teeth.

A white spot in the forehead is a star.

Hand, one-third of a foot—4 inches.

A white face from eye to eye is a bald face.

A white stripe in the face is a blaze.

A stripe between the nostrils is a snip.

A white eye is a glass eye.

A horse has pasterns, not ankles, and there is no such joint as a hind knee or fore shoulder.

White below the pastern joint is a white pastern. Above the pastern a white leg.

White around the top of the hoof is a white coronet.

A star, blaze or bald face can't be anywhere except on the face.

A snip can't be anywhere except on the nose.

Amble, a gait like pacing, but slower, in which the two legs on the same side are moved together.

Appel, the gentle tug on the rein given by the horse at each step.

Croup, that part of the horse back of the saddle.

Bore, to bear on the bit.

Bucking, leaping vertically into the air with all four feet ,and coming together on the ground.

Elbow, joint of forelegs next above knee, lying next to horse's side.

Forearm, that part of the leg between the elbow and knee.

Forge, to strike the toe of the forefoot with the toe of the hind one; very often the result of bad shoeing.

Frog, a triangular piece of spongy horn in the middle of the sole of the foot.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

For Curing Hams.

Several years ago a prize of $50 offered by the Charleston News and Courier for the best half dozen smoke-cured hams made in South Carolina from hogs born after November 1, 1895, was awarded to hams cured by the following recipe: "To 100 pounds of meat use 4 quarts salt, 4 pounds brown sugar and 3 ounces saltpeter. The ingredients to be well mixed, the salt having been beaten fine. When the meat is cold rub in two-thirds of the mixture and pack meat in a cask. The next day rub in the remaining third and put meat again in cask, reversing the pieces from top to bottom. Let them remain three weeks, reversing pieces once a week. At the end of two weeks pour off liquor in the cask, boil and skim till clear, and when cool pour over the meat again. At the end of three weeks wash meat in hot water, wipe dry and smoke three weeks, after which bag and hang up." Those who cure their own hams might do well to preserve this recipe, but we would suggest that the length of time for remaining in the brine and that required for smoking might vary a little, according to the size of the hams, as the small ham or shoulder would be cured a little quicker than the large ham. Something might also depend upon the taste of those who intended to eat it, as some want but little salt and others but little smoke. But the recipe is a good one as it is.

Husking Corn.

By far the most serious task in raising corn is the matter of husking it in the field. Up to date no practical machine adapted to this purpose has appeared. Many have been tried, but they usually fall short in some important particular. None of them has become popular, and a fortune awaits the man who perfects a thoroughly practical corn husker, which will be as successful relatively as the modern husker is for corn fodder, says Orange Judd Farmer.

When corn is to be husked direct from the standing stalk, it should be allowed to mature quite thoroughly, particularly if it is of a variety with large ears and large cob, containing a high percentage of moisture. This must be determined by examination. Some seasons husking begins the latter part of September, while in others it is not safe to begin husking until the middle or end of October. The time will also depend largely upon the variety. Early maturing kinds have small cobs, and they can be husked much earlier than late-maturing and large-ear varieties. Corn when first placed in the crib contains 13 to 35 or 40 per cent. of moisture.

A common practice in the great corn states is to start through the field marking a "down" row. Husk two rows to the left of the wagon and the one row that is under it. Go around a good-sized "land" in this manner. The next time through the field and every succeeding time thereafter have the team straddle the last husked row next the corn that has not been husked. This will prevent the necessity of picking up a down row each time and will enable the husker to do his work.

The ordinary wagon box will hold from twenty-five to thirty bushels. When the corn is exceptionally good, a skillful husker will be able to more than fill one wagon box in half a day. The capacity of a box may be increased by putting on additional sideboards. On the right side of the wagon box it is desirable to place one or two extra boards to act as bump boards. The husker will not need to use so much care in throwing in his work. A good husker so gauges the distance from the row in the wagon box that it is not necessary for him to look where he throws his ear.

Cat History.

A great many years ago the peopel of Egypt, who had many idols, worshiped the cat, among others. They thought she was like the moon, because her eyes changed like the moon, which is sometimes full and at other times only a light crescent, or, as we say, half moon. So they made an idol with a cat's head and named it Pasht. The same name they gave to the moon, for the word means the face of the moon. The word has been changed to "pas" and "pus," and has come at last to be "puss," the name the most of us give to the cat. Puss and pussy cat are pet names for kitty anywhere now.

But few think of the name as given to her thousands of years ago, and of the people who then bowed down and prayed to her.

THE WONDER WORKER.

I know a gentle wizard who
Works magic that is wondrous fair.
A prancing steed he bids me view
In yon unstable rocking chair.
The modest room he makes to grow
Into a splendid palace hall
With great ones passing to and fro,
And we the greatest of them all.

The shadows of a gloomy hour
He banishes with smiling skill;
He turns each weed into a flower
And summons fairy folk at will.
And should some evil genius raise
A careworn frown to mar our bliss
The wicked spell he straight allays
With the conjurement of a kiss.

And still I bid him test his might,
And still his loving art complies;
Yet cannot wholly put to flight
The mists that sometimes touch mine
eyes.
For well I know this power will flee
As fleet the swift, relentless years,
And he at last must know with me
The sad reality of tears.
—Washington Star.

JAPANESE VS. RUSSIAN PEASANTRY

About the time that the Japanese serf was made a land-owner, the Russian serf was invested with the miserable freedom of an oppressed tenant. Under the old conditions it was to the master's interest to provide the serf with suitable food and shelter, but the grant of freedom transferred responsibility from the landlord's shoulders to those of the tenant. The landlord no longer saw profit in providing food and shelter for these people. The peasant must now pay taxes and pay rent, and yet he could buy neither land nor home. To these burdens he has, through his own ignorance, added the danger of starvation, by impoverishing the soil from which he must get his living.

After the defeat of the battle of the Sea of Japan, a St. Petersburg newspaper admitted that victory rested with the man behind the gun. But ultimately in this war victory will rest with the man behind the hoe.—Talisman.

RAPID LIFE IN NEW YORK CITY

Every 40 seconds an immigrant arrives.
Every 2 minutes someone is arrested.
Every 6 minutes a child is born.
Every 7 minutes there is a funeral.
Every 13 minutes a couple get married.
Every 42 minutes a new business firm starts up.
Every 48 minutes a building catches fire.
Every 48 minutes a ship leaves the harbor.
Every 51 minutes a new building is erected.
Every 55 minutes a passenger train arrives from some point outside the city limits.
Every 1¾ hours someone is killed by accident.
Every 7 hours some one fails in business.
Every 8 hours an attempt to kill some one is made.
Every 8½ hours some couple is divorced.
Every 10 hours some one commits suicide.
Every 2 days some one is murdered.

STARK TREES best by Test—80 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

Direct from Our Distillery to YOU
Saves Dealers' Profits
Prevents Adulteration

HAYNER WHISKEY

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20
WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

We will send you, in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it, have your doctor test it, test it any way you like. If you don't find it all right and the purest and best whiskey you ever tasted, ship it back to us at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded.

At our distillery, one of the largest and best equipped in the world, we distill an average of 9,580 gallons of PURE WHISKEY a day. When you buy HAYNER WHISKEY, it goes direct to you from our distillery, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the dealers' big profits. HAYNER WHISKEY is prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals and by half a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE
THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.
DAYTON, O. ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 QUARTS for $4.00 by EXPRESS PREPAID, or 20 QUARTS for $15.20 by FREIGHT PREPAID.

DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866.
300 Capital $500,000.00 Paid in Full.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question: that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Great Wall of China.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me, through your column, when and by whom the great Chinese wall was built?—W. B. F., Pentress, W. Va.

The great wall of China was built by the ancient Chinese about 214 B. C. It is the largest artificial structure on the face of the earth, a barrier extending about 1,500 miles in the north of China proper, of which it partly forms the boundary. Its western end is in the deserts of Central Asia; its eastern reaches the sea to the northeast of Peking. It was erected as a barrier against the inroads of the barbarous tribes. It is carried over height and hollow, and avoids no inequality of the ground, reaching in one place the height of over 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Earth, gravel, brick and stone were used in its construction, and in some places it is much more substantial than in others. Its greatest height, including the parapets on its top, is about 50 feet and it is strengthened by towers at regular distances.

Inheritance Tax.

Editor Question Bureau: Please inform me through The Blade what states have an inheritance law, and whether the law is generally considered satisfactory?—W. W. S., Omaha, Neb.

In the United States inheritance laws have occasioned much discussion, but it cannot be said that they are not generally satisfactory. The justice and utility of such laws have been testified to by experience and are upheld by the law courts. Leading economists of the present and other periods recognize the propriety, if not necessity, of such legal provisions, and have noted the uniformity with which they deal with all classes of the financial community. The raising of public funds by means of an inheritance tax has been sanctioned by legislation from the beginning of Roman law, and in England and other countries is a large and steady source of revenue, although such taxes have been stigmatized by certain economists as "death duties." During the civil war taxes of this kind were made part of the internal revenue system of the United States, but were abolished soon after the war ended. The rate and method of assessments vary in different countries, and in different states of the United States. The English inheritance tax ranges from a 1 to 10 per cent assessment, in accordance with the amount of the inheritance and the degree of relationship of heirs. In the United States lineal, collateral and succession inheritance taxes have been instituted in several states as a source of domestic revenue. In Connecticut the assessment on inherited property is 5 per cent on all sums and values above $1,000. In Delaware the assessment ranges from 1 to 5 per cent, according to the amount of property left and the degree of relationship. In Illinois 1 per cent on value over $20,000 to lineal descendants; 3 to 5 per cent on all amounts to collateral relations. In Maryland 2½ per cent on all legacies and successions. In New York 1 per cent on all property over the amount of $10,000 to lineal heirs; 5 per cent on all amounts over $500 to collateral relatives. In Ohio 2 per cent upon the value of all property exceeding $3,000 succeeded to or inherited by any person. In Virginia 5 per cent in every case. Several states leave untaxed the property descending or distributed to the lineal descendants, and place assessments of varying percentage on the amount or value of the legacy which falls to collateral heirs. These states are California, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Tennessee and West Virginia.

The National Road.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell something about the old National wagon road which ran near my former home in Indiana. When was it built, and what was the object of the road, and where was it built from and where to?—W. J. V. H., Fossil, Ore.

The national road was variously known as the Great Western or National Highway, and the Cumberland Road. In reply to the above inquiry something about the early building of roads may be of interest. The construction of extensive public highways in this country was begun as early as 1776. When the first artificial road was built from Philadelphia to New York, and later the famous stage road from New York to Boston. An often proposed gravel boulevard from ocean to ocean had its beginning early in the century, when Ohio asked for admission to the Union. It was then a question whether emigration could be drawn to Ohio, from the fact that it was cut off from the seaboard at the east—the great Allegheny mountains forming a barrier which seemed to be impassable. The natural highways then were the waterways, the navigable streams, but it was a long distance down the Ohio and down the Mississippi, and the journey was attended with such risks and expense that it was deemed almost impracticable. In the senate of the United States Henry Clay devised the means. He suggested that when Ohio was admitted into the Union there should be set aside 20 per cent.—afterwards reduced to 5—of the proceeds of the sale of public lands in that state, after deducting expenses, for the purpose of building a road to connect with the Ohio river the waters that flowed into the Atlantic ocean. Among the appropriations that were designed by congress to help and aid that work two were vetoed, but by the untiring perseverance of Clay he carried his plan to a successful termination. The road which was finally built connected the District of Columbia with the Ohio river. It was commenced in 1808, and was built at a cost of $1,800,000. Before the close of the year 1821 over $200,000 had been spent on it in repairs. The road ran from between a point nearly opposite Steubenville, O., and Wheeling, in West Virginia, through Ohio and Allegheny counties to Cumberland; thence through Cumberland and Washington counties and in Frederick county to Frederickton, all in Maryland. Connecting there was a road that led to Baltimore and one that led to Washington, D. C. The road was afterward extended westward from the Ohio river to Indianapolis. The national road had a uniform width of 80 feet.

The Hague Conference.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please give the history of The Hague convention, what it accomplished and how binding is it on the nations? You may have given it before, but I am a new reader and would much like to get the information.—J. C. R., Malvern, Ark.

The Hague conference was composed of the chief powers of the world, and was held at The Hague in May, June and July, 1900, in response to a rescript issued by the authority of Czar Nicholas II, in August, 1898. The rescript especially emphasized "the terrible and increasing burden of European armaments," and recommended for careful consideration the questions of "the maintenance of general peace and a possible reduction of armaments." The final act of the conference consists of three conventions: The first for the specific settlement of international disputes, the second concerning the laws and customs of war on land, and the third for the adoption to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864; besides declaring against the throwing of projectiles intended solely to diffuse deleterious gases, and against the use of expanding bullets. The most important of the conventions is the first, under which a permanent court of arbitration has been established at The Hague. Nonsignatory powers may make use of the court under prescribed conditions. This convention also provides a definite court for good offices and mediation. The three conventions and the three declarations were ratified by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Persia, Siam and Spain. Great Britain ratified the conventions.

Marshal Ney.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of the life and military career of Marshal Ney.—H. B., Forestville, N. Y.

Michel Ney was born January 10, 1769. In 1787 he entered the military service of France. He soon attained great distinction for bravery, was quarreled over by Kleber and Jourdan as to who should have his services, contributed greatly to the victory of Hohenlinden, and obtained the marshal's baton in 1804. He opened the campaign of 1805 against Austria by a brilliant victory at Elchingen, October 14 (whence his title Duke of Elchingen), and brought about the capitulation of Ulm. He occupied the Tyrol, and marched on to Corinthia, when stopped in career by the Peace of Presburg. In 1806 and 1807 he fought at Jena, and after the capture of Magdeburg at Eylau and Friedland. In 1808 he maintained his high reputation in Spain. Napoleon recalled him, but kept him at a distance till the commencement of hostilities against Russia, when he received the chief command of the third division of the imperial forces. He commanded the center at the battle of Moskva and so distinguished himself as to earn the title of Prince of the Moskva. In the conduct of the retreat, in which he commanded the rear guard, his ability, valor and devotion were conspicuously manifest, and he exterted himself to the utmost to save the wreck of the army Napoleon and Murat had deserted. In 1813 he decided the victory of Lutzen, assisted at Bautzen and Dresden, but was defeated by Bernadotte at Dennewitz. He was now obliged to retire to Torgau, but soon took the field again; chased the Swedes from Dessau, and fought at Leipsic and Hanau. When the enemy entered France he disputed every step of their progress. Brienne, Montmirail, Craonne and Chalons-sur-Marne are shining names in the history of his battles. After Napoleon's abdication, Ney took the oath of allegiance to the king, was made a peer, and received the cross of Saint Louis and the command of the Cuirasiers, dragoons, chasseurs and light-armed lancers. He was given marked distinction at court, and appeared to be entirely devoted to the Bourbons. When Napoleon landed on his return from Elba Ney collected a large force, was appointed its commander, and with many assurances of his zeal and fidelity to the king marched against the invader. But noticing the desertion of his soldiers and their inclination for Napoleon he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost. He joined Napoleon at Lyons, March 13, and thus opened his way to Paris. Napoleon gave him the command of his left wing. At Waterloo he led the last charge of the Old Guard, and had five horses shot under him. His clothes were full of bullet-holes, and he fought on foot till night in the midst of the slain. He was tried for treason and December 5 was sentenced to death. He was shot two days later.

Arkansas Soil.

Editor Question Bureau: Is there any more government land to be obtained in Arkansas? Does a son of a veteran of the civil war have advantages over others in proving up a government claim? Tell something about the soil of Arkansas.—R. R. P., North Baltimore, O.

We do not know whether there is land in Arkansas still open to homesteads. A letter addressed to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C., will bring the desired information. The son of a soldier has no advantages not possessed by other persons when it comes to taking up a homestead. The most valuable soil of Arkansas, from an agricultural standpoint, is found in the river bottom lands, and as the surface rises from these the soil becomes less productive. There are large submerged tracts that only require proper drainage to make them valuable to the farmer. The extreme fertility of the soil in most parts renders agriculture profitable.

The "Behemoth."

Editor Question Bureau: In Job, 40th chapter and 15th verse, it says, "Behold now Behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox." And in verse 23 it says: "He drinketh up a river," etc. Now, was there ever anything that could drink up a river? If so, where is it now? Please give a description of Behemoth. Was there ever such a man as Job?—L. W. H., Rutherford, N. C.

Some questions are asked in the above that we cannot discuss. It would be a violation of Bureau rules. As to the behemoth, commentators and naturalists are not agreed as to the species of animal referred to in Job. Some think the description must be applicable to the hippopotamus; others that it was the elephant. The elephant is not a native of the country which is spoken of; but whether the author of the book of Job was Moses or not, he may have been familiar with life in Egypt and Arabia, and, if so, would naturally introduce scenery and adjuncts Egyptian or Arabian, or both combined; and that the elephant was well known in Egypt is proved not only by the use of ivory in the arts, but also by the representation of the animal itself on early Egyptian monuments. Of course the behemoth nor any other animal could drink up a river. That is simply an allegorical phrase.

The Smithsonian Institution.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us something about the Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; its purposes and who conducts it.—J. E., Lebanon, O.

The Smithsonian institution was founded under a bequest of James Smithson, an Englishman. The terms of the bequest read as follows: "I bequeath the whole of my property to the United States of America to found at Washington under the name of the Smithsonian institution an establishmen for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." In 1835, six years after Smithson's death at Genoa, Italy, the United States legation at London was notified that his estate, amounting in value to about £100,000, was held in possession of the accountant general of the British courts of chancery. President Jackson, in a message to congress, dated December 17, 1835, notified that body, and after considerable debate a bill was passed, and approved July 1, 1836, authorizing the President to assert and prosecute the claim of the United States to the legacy, which at that time was greater than the endowment of any university or college in the country except Harvard. An agent was sent to London and entered a friendly suit in the courts of chancery, which was settled in two years. For eight years the matter was discussed in congress, until on August 10, 1846, an act which had passed both houses was approved by the President, in terms so broad as to allow for any future development of the institution along any lines of intellectual advancement.

The establishment consists of the President of the United States, who is the presiding officer exofficio; the vice president, the chief justice of the United States, and the members of the cabinet. In addition to the establishment there is provided a board of regents, by whom the business of the institution is administered, composed of the vice president of the United States, the chief justice of the United States, three members of the senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens, two of whom must be residents of the District of Columbia, and the other four from states of the Union, but no two from the same state. The senatorial regents are designated by the president of the senate, and those representing the house by the speaker of the house, the others being elected by congress, with the approval of the President. There is a secretary to the establishment, who is also secretary to the board of regents. The secretary is also the executive officer of the institution. He is aided in his work by an assistant secretary, by the heads of the various bureaus of the institution, and by a large corps of scientific men.

The object of the institution is to assist men of science in making original researches, to publish them in a series of volumes, and to give a copy of them to every first-class library on the face of the earth. It has supplied apparatus, made grants for experiments and furnished information to many thousands of persons. The institution occupies the position of a ward of the government, its regents expending its own income, which is largely supplemented by direct government grants for its museum and other bureaus, while through its extended system of publications, its library and its means for encouraging research and diffusing knowledge, through a body of over 30,000 correspondents abroad and approximately half that number at home, it occupies its actual place in the scientific activities of the day.

Thomas Carlyle.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of Thomas Carlyle.—J. C. M., New Bethlehem, Pa.

Thomas Carlyle, the Scottish critic and historian, was born December 4, 1795, and died in London February 5, 1881. His father intended him for the Christian ministry, and with this object in view the young man was carefully educated. When only in his fifteenth year he was sent to the University of Edinburgh. He developed a strong taste for mathematics, and in this study attained great proficiency. Having renounced the idea of becoming a minister, after finishing his curriculum in 1814, he became a teacher for about four years. In 1818 he removed to Edinburg, where he supported himself by literary work, devoted much time to the study of German, and went through a varied and extensive course of reading in history, poetry, romance and other fields. His first literary productions were short biographies and other articles for the Edinburg Encyclopedia. After three years of hard work and poverty in Edinburg, his health broke down and he retired for a time to his father's farm, and afterwards, for two years, he acted as a tutor. During this period his career as an author is said to have really begun with the issue, in monthly portions, of his Life of Schiller. In 1824 he published a translation of Legendre's Geometry, with an essay on proportion, by himself prefixed. The same year appeared his translation of Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship. He was next engaged in translating specimens of the German romance writers. After his marriage, in 1826, he resided for a time in Edinburg, and then withdrew to a farm in Dumfrieshire belonging to his wife. Here he wrote a number of critical and biographical articles for various periodicals, and here also was written Sartor Resartus, the most original of his works, the one which brought him fame, and which has been said to have had a greater influence than any single work that could be named. The writing of Sartor Resartus occupied portions of several years. It seems to have been finished in 1831, but the publishers were shy of it, and it was not given to the public till 1833-4. The publication, to which no author's name was attached, soon made Carlyle famous, and upon his removal to London early in 1834 he became a prominent member of a brilliant literary circle, embracing John Stuart Mill, Leigh Hunt, John Sterling, Julius Charles and others. His next work of importance was on the French revolution, published in 1837. The first volume of this work, while still only in MS. was burned, and the author had to immediately set to work and write it over again. About this time, and in one or two subsequent years, Carlyle delivered several series of lectures, the most important of these, on "Heroes and Hero Worship," being published in 1840. Other work followed until he took up the largest and most laborious work of his life, The History of Frederick II, of Prussia, called Frederick the Great. The first two volumes appeared in 1858, and the last two in 1865. After this little appeared from his pen. The loss of his wife in 1866 was a severe blow to the author. She died suddenly in London while he was in Scotland, where he had been elected lord rector of the Edinburg university. After this his productions were letters or articles on the topics of the day. He died at Chelsea and was buried at Ecclefecham.

Carlyle's command over the English language is pronounced greater than that of any other prose writer, and his style was unique. It has been called unnatural, a distortion of the English language, a mere literary device or affectation to attract attention; but this is, on the other hand, characterized as a superficial criticism. Lowell has said of this author: "Though not the safest of guides in politics or practical philosophy, his value as an inspirer and awakener cannot be overestimated. It is a power which belongs only to the highest order of minds, for it is none but a divine fire that can so kindle and irradiate. The debt due him from those who listened to the teachings of his prime for revealing to them what sublime reserves of power, even the humblest may find in manliness, sincerity and self-reliance, can be paid with nothing short of reverential gratitude."

Death Valley.

Editor Question Bureau: I see in the newspapers from time to time many wonderful accounts of Death Valley, in Nevada, or New Mexico, but I can't find the place on a map. What I want is some reliable information concerning the natural resources.—A. R., Hartville, Mo.

Death Valley is a low desert in Ingo county, Cal., near the Nevada border. The name of the region was given by a survivor of an emigrant party of 30, who, in 1840 or 1850, lost their way here, and of whom, after enduring indescribable sufferings, 18 perished in the sands. It is said that no other such spot is known. Its length is about 50 miles; width about 35; surface about 210 feet lower than that of the ocean. The Panamint mountains shut out from it the moist winds of the Pacific. In the August atmosphere there is less than one-half of one per cent of moisture. The surrounding country is made up of volcanic ranges—black, red, green, yellow and brown—which have furnished the valley with the borax now found there. On the north of the valley is Ralston Desert, on the west Panamint Desert, on the south Mojave Desert, and Amargosa Desert is on the east. Death Valley has the lowest depression. Summer heat rises to 137 degrees or more, far higher than anywhere else in the western world. Death Valley, as seen from the summit of the Panamint range, presents in November a long, gray, waste desert, in which there are narrow bands of white made by thin deposits of borax; and to the south is seen a thin line like a blade of steel—the Amargosa river, as it dies away upon entering Death Valley sink. It is a sluggish, dead stream, and evaporation and absorption at last take it all. The land was the center of a system of lakes when the Sierra Nevada had not yet risen. Toward their summit the Panamint mountains are of carboniferous limestone formation, rifted and worn, with a very slight growth of pinon, pine, mahogany and juniper near the crests; and below the vegetation becomes more scant. In the gorges and narrow canons are seen numerous vines and creepers, on which grow wild gourds resembling oranges, also similar to the bitter desert apples that grow near the site of ancient Sodom. Here also are the most distorted forms of the cacti, and an inferior growth of greasewood or palaverde. The wealth of desert is wholly mineral.

A sandstorm in Death Valley is described as a wonderful sight. Sandaugers rise like slender stems, reaching up into the burning atmosphere for thousands of feet and terminating in a bushy cloud. They travel hither and thither and gradually fade from sight. Here mirage raises up spectral cities, groves, fields, and tree-margined rivers. A low ruin will seem to be hundreds of feet high; arrow-weeds are magnified into stately palms; and crows walking on the ground appear as men on horseback. Besides crows, here are seen a few poor jack rabbits, mangy coyotes, horned toads, red eyed rattlesnakes, mice and mountain rats; and in the Panamint range there are still a few bighorns or Rocky mountain sheep. At the summit of Panamint and Funeral mountains the thermometer at times, it is said, falls to 30 below zero. The mineral wealth of this region is great. In the Panamint range are many mines of silver ore and copper; gold, iron, onyx and marble are also found. In the Funeral range gold, silver, lead and copper have been found, while the thick strata or measures of the east and southeast hills show almost inexhaustible quantities of colemanite, a borate of lime named for W. T. Coleman, who was one of the first to discover this deposit and find out its richness in borax. Very rich gold quartz has been taken from the mines along the route traveled by the ill-fated old emigrant party. Human society in Death Valley is confined to a few miners in the Funeral, Calico and Panamint mountains, some few roving bands of Pinte Indians, and a few squaw-men owning cattle and horses.

Visitors to Death Valley are warned not to go earlier than October 15, nor later than April 15. No one should attempt to cross it while a sand storm is blowing. A gallon of water is needed for each person in a party, and three gallons for each horse.

Miscellaneous.

G. C., Spencer, W. Va.: We cannot give you the origin of the "thirteen superstition." There is, however, a tradition that it is as old as Christ and his twelve apostles, and may have originated in the incidents connected with their lives. We know of no printed record to this effect, and only refer to this as a tradition that comes within our personal recollection.

T. W. J., Schuyler, Neb.: Cannot print old poems and old songs, as we have frequently said. Should we comply with requests of this kind we would have space left for little else.

E. B. P., Castonia, N. C.: Know nothing about the man you inquire about. Cannot keep trace of imprisoned criminals.

G. W. F., Berwick, Ill.: Would be pleased to answer your question, but have been unable to decipher it. Would you kindly repeat it, writing plainly?

W. C., Beckett, O.: Newspapers are mailed free by the publishers in the county in which they are published. If they must be taken out of the county and brought back to facilitate delivery, in our opinion, they should still go free of postage. We do not know what would be the P. O. department's ruling on a question of that kind.

H. S., Waggy, W. V.: You can get the story complete from the International Press Bureau, 234 Lasalle street, Chicago.

J. A., Caboal, Mo.: Commodore Conner commanded the fleet which bombarded Vera Cruz. How many and what sort of vessels he had in his fleet we are unable to state.

A. A. W., Delmar, Ky.: Know of no college of the kind you inquire about.

I. D. A., Durand, Wis.: President Roosevelt's grandfather was born in New York City, in 1794. The Blade has given a number of sketches of President Roosevelt, covering various periods of his life, one covering his early history appearing but recently. We cannot give space to too frequent repetitions.

W. F. G., Dana, N. C.: We cannot give accurate figures concerning the cost of building and maintaining a mile of railroad. That is a question for someone with practical experience to answer. Many conditions would have to be taken into consideration, and they would not apply to all localities.

J. M., Bakersfield, Cal.: A degree of latitude or longitude varies. A degree of latitude is 68.702 statute miles at the equator, and 69.396 at the poles. A degree of longitude is equal to 69.16 statute miles at the equator.

I. A., Black Run, O.: We have repeatedly said that we answer no questions concerning coins. See the rules.

W. C. L., Bushnell, Ill.: Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico have not been admitted to the Union. Congress has so far been unable to agree upon the admission of these territories. Their admission will likely be taken up at the next session of congress.

IS YOUR HEART WEAK?

If so, we would advise you to send your address to Alice A. Wetmore, box 67, Norwich, Conn., today and let her direct you to the perfect cure she herself successfully used. We believe you will be pleased with the information for self help thus placed in your hands. She makes no charge whatever for doing this service as she is glad to be the means of aiding anyone who suffers.

Free! Free! to Men

To Weak and Afflicted Men Who Want Strength, Health and Youthful Vigor Again—This Offer Is Free—Free to You. A Cure for Your Trouble—Costs Nothing to Test It. Cures Men to Stay Cured Finally and for All.

Free! Free! Free!

To the victims of vital weakness and nervous exhaustion—the thousands of men suffering the results of secret indulgence, fast living or past sickness—this offer of free treatment is made without reserve and in confidence that the new remedy will prove itself an absolute, quick and permanent cure. Let me prove this to you. I want to take all the risk. I will pay all the cost—every cent—and convince you fully by this free test that one remedy will bring you back to vigorous manhood so well and strong that you need never again suffer the misery and disappointment which have befallen you. Whatever be the cause of your trouble I do not ask or seek to know. Nor does it matter who or what has failed to cure you. You can be made vigorous and well and live to enjoy a happy, contented life if you will only take in time my wonderful new combination treatment. There is positively no C. O. D. scheme attached to this free offer. Nothing is forced on to you that you do not want. My offer is fair, square and free. Send me your name and full address and you will get the free treatment by return mail, sealed and in a plain package. It costs you nothing—it is free to every weak and worn-out man who reads this paper.

Dr. Frederick Main, Lock Box 681, Jackson, Mich

Cancer for Twenty Years.

Practically in that time no developments have been made for its cure, excepting the knife, which has been abandoned by the more thoughtful physicians. A book upon its treatment and cure has been published by Benj. F. Bye, M. D., of Indianapolis, which promises to be the beginning of the end of cancer, and is mailed free to physicians and those who are afflicted.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE SHAH

His majesty of Persia is perfectly at ease in Paris. It furnishes him all the comforts of home. Twice during his present visit he has been overcome by the heat. He likes the Paris shops. And then, being a shah, his credit is good.

The other day he gave M. Paoli, the special commissary, an uncomfortable quarter of an hour. While visiting the Jardin d'Acclimation, his majesty encountered near the Palm house a joyous wedding party who were being photographed. Nothing would satisfy him but that he should join the group, and after shaking hands with the bride and bridegrom, he said he would be photographed with them. M. Paoli remonstrated, but it was all in vain.

When the photograph had been taken the bride and bridegroom and their friends danced round the shah in a ring. His majesty laughed heartily, and it was only on the urgent and repeated remonstrances of M. Paoli, who feared that he might be treated with undue familiarity by the hilarious group, that his majesty could at length be induced to leave the spot.

When he did move away the wedding guests broke out into deafening cries of "Vive le bon shah!" and continued cheering the sovereign until he was well out of sight.

The next morning his majesty decided that he would go and buy jewelry, but when he reached the hall of his hotel and saw the escort waiting for him he turned back into the hotel. Nobody knew what he was going to do until the word "billiards" fell from his lips. In the billiard room he knocked the balls about for three minutes, making a pocket, a cannon and a miss. Then he threw the chalk at the grand vizier, saying: "You play!"

And the grand vizier had to play, although he had apparently never handled a billiard cue before. When he had knocked the ball off the table twice and had tripped over his cue, the shah laughed heartily and put an end to his troubles by declaring play over.

In Which They Don't Speak.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Gerald—Grayce and Gladys are such dear girl friends.

George—Yes; but, like other dear girl friends, their friendship reminds me of an old-fashioned drama.

Gerald—In what way?

George—There are so many intermissions.

Began by Exaggeration.

Munchausen explained his reputation. "My first step," he said, "was telling them what a fine time I had on my vacation."

The Sunday School.

WHEN PLOTTERS FAIL.

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 8 is "Daniel in the Lion's Den." Dan. vi:1-28.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

What is, was; what was, will be. The new is but a repetition of the old. "There is nothing new under the sun." The revelations of political and financial graft that fill the newspapers today had their prototype in the excitement that raged in ancient kingdoms now almost forgotten. The plotting of crooked politicians against a straight man is not a thing peculiar to the last five years or to the United States. The story of Daniel in the lion's den is nothing else than this.

Moral teachers too often blink at the fact that jealousy and selfishness and vanity are powerful factors in the present day life of every sphere. Few young people enter the business or the professional world prepared to meet the jealousy which they there encounter. While we talk of the plotting of the jealous officials against Daniel, let it be remembered that analogous conditions exist to a greater or lesser degree in the workshop, in the office, in the school room, in the professions, and in the politics of today. Often the guilelessness of youth, which knows naught of these things, suffers many an injustice before its eyes are opened to the fact that not single spirited devotion to a common end, cut cruel conniving, backbiting and jealousy are often the rule in the relation of fellow-workers.

The present story of an ancient political plot against Daniel, and his triumphant vindication, is one of the most fascinating pages of all history. Youth loves it for its inherent dramatic interest; age prizes it as a parable of life. It was case of personal righteousness versus political "regularity." Daniel was one of the three governors of the kingdom, and he was straight. Beneath him and about him were grafters whose schemes were hindered or thwarted by his probity. Unable to find any of their own illegal practices in his conduct, these secret enemies set about to attack him through his known steadfastness. They guilefully approached King Darius, and proposed that for thirty days no one be permitted to worship any other god than the king himself. The king, being of common clay, was subject to almost incredible vanity, and Darius promptly fell into the trap.

Hate's Shining Mark.

In bewilderment, a simple-minded person asks why Daniel should be so persecuted. Was he not a good man, and loyal to the king, and an efficient official? He was, indeed. But his very success made for him enemies. It is the shining mark at which most poisoned arrows are aimed. The very eminence of his character and position excited the envy and meanspiritedness of the many who were unable to take his place, however much they might covet it. No man ever won success without being obliged to receive along with it detraction, hatred and covert enmity.

"Thy danger lies in acting well;
No crime so great as daring to excell."

Daniel's power also brought him antagonism. His straightness interfered with the crookedness of others. As an overseeing official he could prevent the misdeeds of his subordinates, or punish them if detected. There is always rejoicing among evil doers when an honest official leaves office.

A third secret of the venom that was poured out upon Daniel was his godliness. Simply to be good provokes the enmity of the bad. Many a man is hated for no other reason than his virtue; because it is uncomfortable for evildoers to see ever before them the rebuke of a noble life. The sincere Christian in a company of godless work-fellows usually has bitter experience of this truth. So, for three patent reasons, Daniel was open to the unscrupulous hostility of the corrupt politicians of the court.

In passing it is to be noted that this sore trial came to Daniel in his old age. The achievement of a godly character is a lifelong warfare. Even the righteous saints are not immune from attack and temptation. The Christian does not fight one grand battle and then find peace. He must ever lived panoplied in full armor, with his sword at hand.

How to Meet Plots.

The scheme of the satraps and presidents went merrily as a marriage bell. King Darius fell in with it instantly. Daniel's overthrow seemed certain. How could he meet this plot of which he probably was ignorant? How is any honorable man to meet plots against himself? Certainly not by counter plots. If he follows Daniel's example, he will go right on working, and remain true. Let him continue to labor in the sun, and all light will be his friend. If he stands steadfastly by eternal principles, and by God, then he cannot really fail until God and his changeless laws have failed. Daniel had been through too many trials to falter or fall now. His enemies were right in the compliment they paid him in presuming that he would be loyal to his God. There are some good men who in similar trouble take cold fright, and begin to worry and fret and scheme. Daniel's wisdom and faith were deeper than this. He simply proceeded about his usual life. If disaster was to overtake him, let it find him at his duty. Whoever is doing God's will is God's ward; and God will either deliver him out of suffering, or else protect him in it, and vindicate him by it. There is no argument like a life to duty wed.

Characteristics of Courage.

In one of his sermons, Mr. Spurgeon once quoted the Scripture concerning Daniel, "This Daniel was distinguished above the presidents and the satraps, because an excellent spirit was in him." The printer misunderstood the handwriting and so the passage appeared, "Because an excellent spine was in him," which was not a bad rendering. Of Daniel it could be written, as it was of Jesus, that "he did as was his wont." With unaffected demeanor he pursued his former habits. Those practices which had become fixed principles with him, he continued. Not his was the mistake of the foolish Christian, to quit religious work because some other Christian has treated him unfairly. Daniel remained steadfast to the fundamentals. He kept his windows open toward Jerusalem, maintaining a spirit hospitable to divine influences.

And then he prayed. The manliest independence is dependence upon the power of the Infinite. He had proved prayer, and he was not going to abandon it from fear of any jealous politicians or hostile kings. He knew a power that was greater than that of the Medes or the Persians.

Finally he gave thanks. Small reason, you say? Far from it. Nothing can take away the deep ground for human thanksgiving to God. Whatever lot befall, there still remains abundant reason for giving thanks to the most High.

Daniel remained at peace; the peace that is at the heart of the storm. The peace which is of divine bestowing is not at all dependent upon external circumstances.

So, when Daniel's enemies caught him, in an ungentlemanly fashion which did not even respect his private devotion, they found him praying. Daniel was a different sort from the boy at school who says his prayers in bed because he does not care to kneel before his fellows. He scorned the "prudence" which would have been a practical denial of his allegiance to God. In his eyes loyalty was of more importance than safety.

A Sure Thing and a Surer.

Daniel was caught. By the law of the Medes and the Persians, "which altereth not," he must die. When the news was revealed to the king, he "was sore displeased," not with Daniel, but with himself and with the plotters whose tools he had been. He saw in a flash how he had been trapped by their ingenuity in playing upon his own vanity. All day he sought for a way out of the difficulty, but he had that exaggerated conception of honor which makes possible the duel. His was the inconsistent consistency of a weakling. The Medo-Persian law was a sure and inviolable thing.

Ah, but there was a surer! The law of God is above all the man-made laws of earth. So appeal had to be taken to the supreme court of the universe, where alone ultimate justice is done. Back of King Darius, back of the plotting officials, back of the unalterable law of the Medes and Persians, stood God; and with Him stood Danial.

"Behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God, within the shadows,
Keeping watch above his own."

The Dramatic Test.

Still, in Darius' eyes there seemed no help for it. To the lions must go the best man in the kingdom. So into the den of ravenous beasts he was hurled, and the entrance stone was sealed with the royal seal of the king and the seals of the nobles that there might be no possibility of escape. Pathetically enough, the impotent king prayed that Daniel's God might deliver him out of the mouths of the lions. A sleepless night of fasting and lament was spent by Darius, and at the first light of morning, he rushed to learn his favorite's fate, hoping against hope that Jehovah might have delivered him.

The plight of the distraught king was in sharp contrast to the peace of Daniel. Mr. Moody used to picture the latter lying down calmly to sleep with his head pillowed by the largest of the lions. Not a growl or a threatening gesture came from the beasts. Their nightly and noisome contentions were ceased. Their turbulent den became the still chamber for the prophet's sleep, and contained the most peaceful couch in all Babylon. Daniel proved that there is no pillow so soft as a childlike trust in Jehovah.

The old familiar story has an obvious point for every threatened, distracted life today. It is that God is able to keep his own. He has a muzzle for all the lions of the world. The angels that visited Daniel that night in Babylon are still in commission. "Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no manner of hurt was found upon him, because he had trusted in his God." This is but one of the million renderings of that Scripture which has been the stay of uncounted servants of God through the ages. "Have faith in God."

The king was exceedingly glad when he heard Daniel's answering hail to his solicitious questions at daybreak that morning, and learned that God had indeed shut the lions' mouths. In the reaction of feeling, he turned upon the plotters, and doomed them to the end which they had designed for Daniel. It may be written down as a universal law that they who dig pits ultimately fall into them.

Darius thereupon sent forth a decree attesting that Jehovah is the living God. Thus Daniel's trial bore abundant fruit for the glory of the name of the most High. Every faithful witness promotes God's cause, and often more greatly than he dared to dream. The instruments which the Lord can use best in the world, are men and women of the Daniel stripe, who are not afraid under all circumstances, to stand up and be counted for him.

VARIED CROPS IN INDIANA

Clark County Raises Skunks, Coon Dogs, Snakes and Ginseng.

Clark county probably raises the most varied crops of any section in the state of Indiana and has several peculiar industries, one of which is a skunk farm near Marysville, where the animals are raised for the pelts. Not far from this highly scented place is a dog farm in Washington township, where various breeds are reared and sold. In Charlestown township is another dog farm, where nothing but coon dogs are looked after, the proprietor of the industry getting high prices for them. Near Nabb is the headquarters of a side show where snakes are bred for sale. There is a farm not far from Jeffersonville where turtles are raised in large numbers.

In Bethlehem township a number of farmers devote a good part of their land to the culture of the sunflower, which is grown for its seed, and the crop this season is expected to reach 100 tons and bring in a revenue of $3,000. In the same locality butter-bean raising is a paying industry, and hundreds of gallons are now being shipped to Louisville and Cincinnati

A ginseng farm on Camp creek, Washington township, is attracting considerable attention. Next year the first crop of roots will be gathered. On the knobs in the vicinity of St. Joseph's hill is probably the largest grape vineyard in Indiana, nearly the entire crop being used in making wine. Near Henryville is one of the few forest reservations in the country, and in this Mongolian pheasants are raised in large numbers.

Satisfied.

Cleveland Leader.

"Did you read my novel, Criticus?"

"Well, I read as far as the chapter where the hero was shot, and then I quit."

"Oh, but the hero recovers in the next chapter."

"I was afraid he would. That's why I quit."

In the Case of Tommy

BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

Let every man keep to his own kind when he marries. And let the stage folk keep to the stage folk for they are a class apart which those outside do not understand.

I say this because of the case of Tommy who was all things to all women and never twice alike save in his love for the woman he married, and she, once doubting, could never be made to believe in his truth.

Tommy married outside of the profession. All of his friends and acquaintances—but for that matter all of his acquaintances were his friends—were surprised when he married, as he was like the butterfly in his habits and fluttered from flower to flower, never expecting to be taken seriously. For the time being there was never but the one woman for Tommy, but the time might be short or long, just as environment or propinquity prompted.

Every one was fond of Tommy, men and women alike. He was sweet-tempered and sunny in disposition, taking life as it came and it came to him very easy. He was not a great actor, but he had a charm of manner and a stock of personal magnetism that brought him good engagements. He had only to move across the stage with his graceful, lounging walk, to create a sensation, and he had a way of making his eyes say unutterable things to a woman. That was part of his stage business and it took with an audience.

Tommy was always cast as a lover and during his career he had played lovers of every description, and so long as the play was running, he was that kind of a lover, off of the stage as well as on. And the woman he was making stage-love to was the woman who had his devotion.

It was one summer when he was resting that he met the little girl from Virginia and it was a clear case with Tommy from the start. He loved the girl on sight with a love that was deep and lasting and everything that the love of a man should be for a woman, and yet, to save him, he could not avoid making love to her with selections from the dramas he had helped to play. It was not so much Tommy's fault; he had played so many kinds of lovers there was nothing original left for him to say when it came to realities.

The girl had scarcely seen the inside of a theatre. She had been "raised" in a slow, old southern town where she belonged to the aristocracy among whom everything was sacred to the memory of the ancestors, and actors were unknown and considered unknowable. How Tommy happened to hear of the place and go there was something he never explained, but he was there and he won the girl at a gallop; swept her off her feet and out of the town before her family woke up enough to fully realize what was occurring, though they assisted at the wedding.

The girl was a pretty little thing with a cloud of fluffy, dark hair around her face, Irish blue eyes fringed with black lashes that curled up at the ends and a delicate, pointed chin, dented with a dimple. Her southern accent was the delight of Tommy's circle, though she, herself, could not understand why it was that her slightest utterance was greeted with what seemed like applause.

How Tommy loved her, and how she loved Tommy! So long as he was idle they knew the sweet meadows of Paradise, but though sufficient unto each other, they could not live by love alone, and Tommy began to feel the necessity of working. He went out with a company which was producing a repertoire of plays in which Tommy had frequently appeared.

The new world into which her marriage had taken his wife had not yet lost its delightful novelty. Everything was so different from what she had known before, and her first taste of Bohemia had not lost its flavor. Tommy, perhaps scenting trouble ahead, wanted her to stay in their flat while he was traveling, but the girl, all wifely devotion, would not listen to such a proposition. Tommy needed her care, he was so careless about himself, and then, wherever they were she would give their hotel room a homelike look with the things she should carry for that purpose. As she had it planned in her mind it was all very charming, unfortunately, in her ignorance, she did not reckon with the circumstances and conditions which would conflict with her ideal arrangements.

Tommy, never anything but yielding where a woman was concerned, consented enthusiastically to her wishes. In the beginning she enjoyed the shifting scenery and the being here today and there tomorrow. She saw another new world when she went behind the scenes and watched the life there. For Tommy's sake she tried to be on friendly terms with the women of the company, but she never lost the sense of being a little better than they, and naturally her efforts at friendship were a failure.

After a time the discomforts of traveling and the irregular hours began to get on her nerves. It seemed heathenish to her to have no fixed residence, no social duties, and no old family friends. She who had been always counted of paramount importance now felt she was scarcely more than a hanger-on, whose presence or absence was not of the least consequence. Then, as the season advanced, Tommy became more and more absorbed in his work and relapsed into his old manner of devotion to the woman to whom he was playing lover. His wife could not understand it was only his way, that underneath he was loving her as hard as ever, and that when the engagement which associated him with the other woman was ended, he would never give her a thought.

The rest understood; they had seen Tommy under like conditions before, but it was beyond Tommy's wife to comprehend the force which controlled Tommy, the player. She began with fearing the thing she did not understand; she ended by being angry with the anger that is slow in birth and long in dying.

She took to watching Tommy from behind the scenes, and in watching and listening she learned that many of the things he said on the stage were the same things he had said to her during his impetuous courtship, and he seemed to be throwing into them the same fervor and earnestness. When she discovered this her disillusion was complete. She should never trust Tommy again, and with the vanishing of her trust came a hardening process and a sneer of disbelief on the lips that were meant only for smiles and tenderness.

It is strange how stony and relentless these soft, pretty little women can be when once their pride and self-love are offended. Tommy was all that was false and untrue. He made love to every woman with whom he came in contact, just as he had made love to her, and he would probably go on making love to the end of time—but not to her. No, she was no longer his dupe. The fact that he had begged and implored her to be his wife was merely an incident not worth mentioning. She would leave him and show him there was one woman who resented being deceived.

This was her reasoning and she would listen to no other.

"Sweetheart, it means nothing, my stage love-making. I love you. I couldn't love any other woman. I love you," Tommy protested, piteously.

He might as well have beaten against a rock with his hands for all the impression he made.

"What play is that line from?" she said, coldly.

She threw him off like a worn-out glove and went back to her father and mother. Tommy followed her. She would not see him. He besieged her with letters and received in return—silence. Finally he gave up and there it ended.

As it is now, he cannot understand his wife and she cannot understand him, but he has not forgotten. Apparently he is as gay and careless as ever, though I know it is not always the gayest people who are the happiest. Down in Virginia there's a little man child with a right to bear Tommy's name, but he has never been taught to call him father. Tommy has never been permitted to see his son, and he is too gentle to force his claim. Each month of the year he sends a remittance to his wife and each month it is promptly returned. Then Tommy puts the check in the bank in the name of his boy.

"Maybe he'll need it some day," he says. "Maybe some day his mother will love me again."

And this is why I say that stage folk should keep to their own kind when they marry. If they go outside, the chances are there'll be trouble, as there was in the case of Tommy.

LUMBER AT HALF PRICE

Send us your Lumber Bill for our estimate. We will SAVE you from 30¢ to 50¢. We bought the great ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR. Such an opportunity may never occur again. Write us today for our low prices and Free Catalog No. 297 on all kinds of Material. Address

Chicago House Wrecking Co., World's Fair Grds., St. Louis

Thousands of Readers of This Paper

Have already cut out the following coupon. If you have not yet done so, you should by all means do so at once. Do not put it off, you may forget it or it may be too late. Each one sending in this coupon secures a contract certificate for from $100.00 to $500.00 in one of the most profitable enterprises in the world. Such an offer was probably never made before and you cannot afford to miss it. Every reader of this paper can and should take advantage of it now.

CUT THIS OUT

$1,000.00 A YEAR AS LONG AS YOU LIVE.

Do you want an income of from $100.00 to $1,000.00 a year for life? If so, return this coupon promptly. You take absolutely no risk of any kind. If upon examination you are not thoroughly convinced that this is one of the GREATEST OPPORTUNITIES of your life to secure a steady, permanent income, as long as you live, you are under no obligation to make any payments whatever, so don't delay, but send in coupon at once.

Name..
NOTE—Write name plainly so that no mistake will be made in filling out certificate.
Post Office..
County.................................... State..........................

Please reserve.................... Shares for me, send me certificate, booklet, reports and all information; if I am fully convinced that it is an enterprise of the soundest character and will prove ENORMOUSLY profitable, I will pay for same at the rate of $2.00 per share per month until fully paid. No more than five shares reserved for any one person.

CONTINENTAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY, 692 Fullerton Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BEAUTIFUL ALBUM FREE! An elegant Souvenir Photograph Album containing a number of very interesting views will be sent free to all returning this coupon.

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG LADY, age 25, worth $25,000, and will inherit $17,000 more, wants honorable husband. Address Mrs. W., 697 Fulton St., Chicago.

MARRY WEALTH—BEAUTY—Marriage Directory Free. Pay when married. Entirely new plan. Send no money for particulars. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 546, Tekonsha, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONG-POEMS Wanted. We pay Royalty, write music and publish. Pioneer Music Pub. Co., 449 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

BORROW $500.00 Or more. Attend college, start in business, own a home. Add. World's Desire Bureau, Chillicothe, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN to prepare for desirable position in Government Mail Service. Good salary. Permanent. Fine opportunity for promotion. W, Box One, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED—Young Men; Railroad! Baggagemen, Brakemen, Firemen, Electric Motormen, Conductors. Experience unnecessary. Prepare you at home by MAIL. Application blank and booklet for stamp. Address Dept. Z Z.
J. F. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WANTED—AGENTS.

MONEY $.$.$. Reliable men write to E. J. Behr, LaCrosse, Wis.

LADIES to do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co. Dept 20, 34 Monroe St., Chicago

PORTRAITS 25, 50 & 75c. Frames 15, 25 & 50c. 30 days credit to all Agents. Catalog & SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO. 278-73 W. Madison St. Chicago

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1363 Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS.

Patents Write me. A. S. PATTISON, 628 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS that PROTECT 72-p. Book Mailed Free R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest ref.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS GUARANTEED—Patents secured or fee returned. Send model or sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Send for illustrated Guide Book. Contains 100 mechanical movements and list of inventions wanted. Tells how to obtain and sell patents, etc. Patents advertised for sale at our expense. Evans, Wilkens & Co., Reg. Patent Attorneys, 615 F st., Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL.

LADIES USE Dr. LaVal's Monthly Remedy for Delayed Periods. FREE SAMPLE and Booklet. French Capsule Co., Dept. 1164 Covington, Ky.

LADIES! WHEN IN NEED try our harmless, never-failing Monthly Remedy. BOX FREE: The F. M. STREBING CO., 109 N. Law Exchange, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ladies Dr. LaFranco's Compound. Safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents. Druggists or mail. Booklet free. DR. LaFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES FREE TRIAL of our Never Failing Monthly Remedy will be sent you. Relieves all discouragingly obstinate cases. Olive Drug Co. 43 T Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN—If you are small, weak or undeveloped, have lost strength, our Acme Vacuum Developer will restore you without drugs or electricity; Urethral Obstruction and Varicocele permanently cured in 1 to 4 weeks. 75,000 in use; not one failure; not one returned. Write for free book, sent sealed in plain envelope.
ACME MFG. CO., 526 Barclay Blk., Denver, Colo.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

FOR WOMEN ONLY
Absolutely Reliable. Perfectly Safe.
Dr. Raymond's Pills
For Delayed Periods.
Thousands of the most obstinate and complicated cases relieved in from 48 hours to 5 days, even after everything else has failed. They have been highly recommended by all that have used them. Refuse any substitute or imitation. Save time and failure by writing us before using other medicines which injure the health and do no good. Write today. Price $2 by mail.
Dr. R. G. Raymond Remedy Co.,
Room 166 84 Adams St., Chicago.

BLOOD POISON
FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS
we have made the cure of blood poison a specialty. Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. If you have exhausted the old methods of treatment, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write for proofs of cures. 100-page Book Free.
COOK REMEDY CO,
1717 MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, U. S. A.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF CIVIC ART

The collecting of objects of art cannot, however, be legitimately undertaken for commercial gains alone. The true end of art is to give pleasure and delight, and the person who views it wholly as a financial speculation derives no personal satisfaction from it of any kind. Moreover, such gains are personal private gains of no public importance. But civic betterment stands in a wholly different class. Civic art is public art; it is seen and appreciated by every one. Its ownership by a community means collective ownership by the whole people; it is art which is not intended to delight a few, but to appeal to the many. These are self-evident facts that require no elaboration.

The commercial aspect of such art is, therefore, very great, and its value as a commercial investment has been shown over and over again. This result is much more broadly admitted in continental Europe than it is in America. A good deal of effort toward civic betterment has been put forth in America in the last few years, but it has not yet reached a point at which we can feel any great satisfaction in it. Much of this work has been done on too small a scale to yield appreciable results, and most of it, except in the way of parks, has been planned and executed in a haphazard manner that makes but slight impression.—From American Homes and Gardens for October.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO. .... Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE .... Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 185,000

CURRENT COMMENT.

We understand that Baron Komura's doctors can agree on one thing: that is, that the baron is getting better.

Now that the Russians are to have freedom of speech there is danger that they will all want to talk at once.

On the other hand, Judge Parker could scarcely have expected an insurance company to accept him as a political risk.

Norway and Sweden seem to have settled their trouble as easily as the men who loaf at the corner grocery could have done it.

Kansas says she will raise more corn this year than the world can eat. If that is the case the world will simply have to raise more hogs.

President Roosevelt is a conscientious man, and will do his very best to run things right while Assistant President Bryan is away.

Millionaires delight to tell young men that there are lots of opportunities to get rich, but they do not issue any guidebooks on the subject.

Mr. Bryan says "no man has reason to fear the triumph of Democracy." Most men smile at the mention of the possibility of such a thing.

Young John D. Rockefeller, with the many millions that are coming to him, must still envy the young man who has inherited a good stomach.

Mr. Rockefeller says his weight varies from 190 to 200 pounds. Give some people Mr. Rockefeller's money and they would weigh at least a ton.

Gen. Leonard Wood is emphatic in his statement that the Moros have been pacified. About all that is left to be done is to provide tombstones for them.

If Secretary Shaw retires February 1, as announced, it is probably safe to predict that his presidential boom will be launched not later than February 2.

The bigamist who tried to keep two wives on $13.50 a week had too much sense to try to make people believe that his married life was one grand sweet song.

The czar might sit down and write a few lines to Austria and Hungary, reminding them of the definition of war given by a distinguished American general.

The report is again out that the king of Spain is going to get married. We understand that all the details have been arranged except the matter of selecting the bride.

Of course, the Ohio Democrats don't like the tariff as an issue. They see the difficulty of making a pessimist out of a farmer who brings a load of prosperity to town with him.

Another reason why the meat packers pleaded guilty may have been that they wanted to show Commissioner Garfield that he was wrong when he declared them innocent.

William Jennings Bryan has written another letter of advice to President Roosevelt. This doubtless will enable President to keep the country running all right till Mr. Bryan returns from his trip abroad.

A Chinese newspaper has just rounded out the fourteen hundredth year of its existence. Subscribers who stopped the paper, with the idea that it would have to suspend publication, can now see how foolish they were.

Judge Parker feels that his course in the last campaign has been vindicated. About the only thing the people remember as to the judge's course is the impact with which he landed at the bottom of the political incline.

A Minnesota census taker finds a number of women who are no older than they were five years ago. No census taker should be allowed to cover the same territory more than once. The women have rights that should be respected.

Thomas A. Edison says we sleep too much; another man says we eat too much; and still another that we drink too much. On the other hand, if we didn't indulge in a few excesses somebody might rise up and tell us that we live too long.

The leading Spiritualist who died recently, after promising his friends to return to them, has so far failed to keep his engagement. But there is consolation for his brethren in the thought that he has reached a place he likes better.

Rev. Dr. Stoddard, of Jersey City, insists that women should wear hats in church. Some independent women will doubtless disagree with the doctor, but there is a chance that the matter may be comprised by the women agreeing that new hats should be worn in church.

A college professor says an education is "a transformation from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent homogeneity by a series of differentiation." We always had a vague idea that it was something like that, but couldn't express it clearly, like the professor.

Uncle Sam fined the rebating packers only $25,000 and expended nearly $17,000, to say nothing of valuable time lost in the prosecution of the cases. The guilty packers paid the fine with a smile, probably knowing where they can readily recoup themselves. But there would have been no manifestation of joy had the court sent them to jail and the lesson would have been more efficacious.

OUR TREATMENT OF THE CHINAMAN

People of this country have often taken occasion to criticize the diplomatic double dealing of Russia and to inveigh against the questionable methods by which the Muscovite obtains an advantage over his weaker neighbor. But a study of our relations with China will cause one to wonder whether we are in position to throw stones, whether after all we should not first pluck the mote out of our own eyes.

That there is a mote, the imperial Chinese consul at Boston, Stephen Wescott Nickerson is firmly convinced, and he has undertaken to reveal it to the public in an article published in the current number of the North American Review. This article does not purport to be more than a synoptic consideration of our various treaties with China, of congressional enactments governing the enforcement of the immigrant laws and of court decisions defining the privileges of the Chinaman who were in this country at the time the treatries were concluded or who came subsequently. But it requires no fine analytical power to discern the unchristian spirit exhibited by us toward the celestial, to note an intolerance of which it would seem no civilized nation could be capable in its dealings with another.

According to Mr. Nickerson the first treaty was made in 1844 and made no reference to immigration, amounting merely to mutual declarations of peace and friendship, but providing for certain commercial intercourse. The second treaty, made fourteen years later, was a renewal of these pledges. It was the third treaty, known as the Burlingame treaty made in 1868, that first took up the subject of immigration, and, as Mr. Nickerson says, by inference at least invited the Chinaman to come to this country. But in the supplementary treaty of 1880, the United States began to hedge, Article 1, giving us authority to "regulate, limit or suspend," but "may not absolutely prohibit" Chinese immigration. The fifth treaty signed in 1894, permitted the United States to "prohibit the coming except under conditions hereinafter specified of Chinese laborers to the United States" for a period of ten years. The rights of privileged classes were guaranteed as they had been before, and Article IV of the treaty gave to all Chinese, even laborers, "for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored nation, excepting the right to become naturalized citizens." China terminated this treaty at the end of the ten-year period, and this was succeeded by the sixth treaty signed at Shanghai in 1903 and ratified at Washington in January following. However, this treaty deals with commercial and other matters relating to the material welfare of the two countries, but leaves the subject of immigration unsettled.

The Chinaman cannot therefore become a citizen of the United States except he be born here. We make this distinction as against the aliens of all other nations. It was in 1870 that congress enacted a bill extending the naturalization laws to cover aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent. And in 1882, to further protect ourselves from the socalled "yellow peril, congress expressly provided that "hereafter no state courts or courts of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship." The supreme court followed this with a decision that the United States had an inherent inalienable right to exclude or expel all aliens or any class of aliens, although Justices Field, Brewer and Fuller dissented in vigorous language from the right to expel.

In a chapter devoted to legislation Consul Nickerson takes up the various acts passed by congress which became exceedingly solicitous after the treaty of 1880 to let the Chinese know that they were not wanted here. The history of this legislation is a story of unwarrantable discrimination and treaty repudiation. In October, 1888, congress actually prohibited the return of all Chinese laborers to the United States and declared void and of no effect the return certificates granted under the act of 1882. "Let it be remembered," says Mr. Nickerson, "that the treaty then existing forbade the United States to prohibit the coming of Chinese. Legislation followed rapidly, every act designing to be more vigorous and to make it more difficult for a Chinaman to come here, or being here, to remain. The regulations of the administrative officers under these various acts were so severe as to indicate that not one was in doubt as to the intent of congress.

The judicial decisions which Mr. Nickerson next discusses, show that one impulse moved congress and court. The writ of habeas corpus was denied Chinamen who claimed to be native-born American citizens because the executive officers, by act of congress, were invested with the sole right of determining the question of citizenship. Even an American with yellow skin was likely to be deported under this ruling if the inspectors should conceive the notion that he was a Chinaman.

Mr. Nickerson's summary of findings from his discussion of the treaties, legislation and judicial decisions bearing on the Chinese question is a severe araignment of the government and must bring the blush of shame to every American who loves liberty and who deplores any unnecessary abridgment of individual rights. He says:

"This hasty review of the treaties, legislation and of certain judicial opinions affecting the Chinese, shows that the United States government by the Burlingame treaty of 1868 virtually invited the Chinese to come to this country, that the invitation may be said to have been recalled by the treaty of 1880; that all subsequent legislation has ben derogation of Chinese treaty rights, much of it being deliberate violations thereof; and that the decisions of the United States supreme court have progressed in their harsh interpretation of the rights of persons of Chinese descent until the last decision of the majority of that body is a grave menace to the liberty of native-born white American citizens."

SMIRCHING OHIO'S FAIR NAME

Chairman Dick, of the Republican state committee, has accepted the issue that Candidate Pattison elects to make in this campaign, and calls for specifications. "Bossism" and "Coxism" are synonymous terms in this election, according to the Democratic candidate for governor. The Republican party of the state, he says, is in the hands of a boss, and his name is Cox.

Chairman Dick reminds Mr. Pattison that it is easy to charge bossism and graft and corruption. Anyone can defame character. But defamation is not proof. If bossism and graft exist, surely there is proof for it, and he challenges Mr. Pattison to lay his evidence before the people of the state. That is a fair proposition, a manly proposition, and one which Mr. Pattison cannot dodge.

The Blade is pleased to subscribe to Senator Dick's aggressiveness. While this paper believes in Republican principles and will do all it can to sustain them, it is as strongly opposed to bossism and graft as Candidate Pattison professes to be, and if it be necessary in order to purify the Republican party in order to eliminate graft and corruption and bossism, that it suffer a temporary setback, then let the peoples' will be done.

But the charges that Pattison makes are false. He has no proof. Boss Cox, of Cincinnati, is not Boss Cox, of Ohio. There is plenty of evidence to show that George B. Cox cannot extend his dominion beyond the limits of Hamilton county, and if the citizens of that political division choose to permit him full sway, the Democratic party of Ohio, whose platform fairly shrieks for home rule, has no reason to complain.

As to graft and corruption, Chairman Dick very properly reminds Candidate Pattison to have a care. Neither Pattison nor any other man has a moral or legal right to make rumor of which he is one of the authors, the basis of an unwarrantible aspersion against the character of trusted public officials. Wholesale charges of corruption, unaccompanied by proof, should fall of their own weight and are not worthy the credence of honorable citizens. Mr. Pattison, if he is familiar with the machinery of the state government, knows, or should know, that there is neither graft nor corruption; that considering the magniture of Ohio's business there is remarkably little scandal attributable to its institutions. Every time he echos the cry of graft and fails to follow it up with evidence in support of that cry, he proves his utter unfitness to serve the people. "It's a dirty bird that befouls its own nest," and Mr. Pattison cannot attack the character of Ohio's officeholders without impugning the judgment of the voters who put them in office and casting discredit on the morality of the state.

The Republican party of the nation, under the magnificent leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, is demonstrating its ability and its willingness to weed out corruption and graft wherever they show their ugly forms, and the Republicans of Ohio are as capable and as willing in affordin protection to the people of Ohio. If Mr. Pattison will point out the graft which he says exists here, but the existence of which The Blade denies, the voters of the state won't find it necessary to call on Mr. Pattison for relief.

EXPENSIVE RAILROADING.

It is said the Mentor wreck, in which nineteen lives were lost will cost the Lake Shore half a million of dollars. The Pennsylvania wreck of Monday will prove an expensive accident. The railroads of this country are paying out annually an amount in shape of attorneys fee and personal damages which, if expended on safety appliances and road betterments, would reduce the railroad mortality rate to a level with that in England and Germany.

There is no gain-saying the fact that we are frightfully prodigal of human life. In the mad rush for trade, in the haste to tear down and build up, to expand and progress, we take little account of the cost in blood. If a man is crushed between timbers we don't stop to think that with a little more care on the part of the contractor that life might have been spared. If a railroad brakeman is killed because of some defect in equipment, the company sends its attorney around to settle the case as cheaply as possible and finds another man to take his place.

There is no sentiment about the transaction, no thought of the real tragedy that may involve many people and cause untold suffering.

Some progress is being made to compel the railroads to look more to the comfort and safety of their patrons and to the welfare of the employes, but apparently there is much more to be done. The law requiring automatic couplings is a beneficial one, but strange to say, many companies postponed its operation as long as they dared. Further legislation is needed regulating the methods of operation, having in view the preservation of life. And the execution of these laws should speedily follow their enactment. The railroads should not be permitted to say when they shall go into effect.

PROMISE VS. PERFORMANCE.

At Steubenville, last week, Governor Herrick raked away some of the underbrush from Candidate Pattison's path that the latter might see the rough nature of the road he is traveling. Thehistory of the Democratic party in Ohio is not one calculated to appeal either to the sentiment or moral nature of the voter. Promise and performance with it has been as wide apart as the two poles. In convention and on the stump it has been a paragon of virtue, the champion of every moral and the sturdy foe of every iniquity. But let success crown its efforts and lo, its sanctimonious air departs and it stands before the people in all its naked reality as a mere panderer to political appetite.

When the devil was sick
The devil a monk would be.
When the devil was well
The devil of a monk was he.

Governor Herrick recalled some of the history made in Ohio by the Democratic party, and it is not material calculated to inspire the confidence of the people. It has been strong on home rule in the platform, and yet one of the first acts of the Democratic general assembly in 1889 following the election of Jimmy Campbell on a home rule pledge, was to pass the Cincinnati ripper bill, providing for a board of public improvement to be appointed by the governor. Pattison was a member of that assembly and no doubt readily recalls the incident referred to.

Governor Herrick reviewed the history of temperance legislation in the state to show that in one respect at least Democracy has been consistent, irrevocably opposed to every bill that had for its purpose the regulation or restriction of the traffic. Mr. Pattison expresses his approval of the Brannock bill "as originally passed by both branches of thelegislature" and thereby stands opposed to the record of his party. But Governor Herrick reminds him that no Brannock bill "originally passed both branches of the legislature" and refers to the record in proof of his assertion.

The Republican candidate for governor is not dealing in sophistries or empty claims. He has back of him the proud record of his party which is in large part the history of Ohio. He shows by actual comparison that the state has thrived best under Republican rule and suffered most in its finances under Democratic administration. He demonstrates by history that no matter how strong in promises and honest in purpose, the Democratic candidate for governor may be, if elected, he will be dominated by the Democratic party, after its irrational and heretical nature.

BARON KOMURA RECOVERS.

Baron Komura didn't poison himself. Nor did he commit hari kari, according to the tradition of his tribe.

He is now on his way home, having almost wholly recovered from a serious illness. No doubt the yellow journals will have him killed off a dozen times before he lands in his native country, and a dozen times more after he lands, but the chances are, and the hope of the American people is, that he will live many years to aid Japan in developing under an era of peace and enjoying the fruits of her splendid magnamity.

True, Baron Komura may meet with some show of hostility on the part of those who think he should have harvested the entire crop. But sentiment is changing rapidly in Japan. The educated people do not underestimate the problems that confronted their peace envoys, and are beginning to appreciate what it means to win the golden opinion of the world. They are preventing the fanatics who wanted more bloodshed, running amuck, and as soon as the passion of revenge has cooled, quiet will be restored throughout the empire. The services of Komura and Takahira will be accepted grimly today and tomorrow, but one of these times the Japanese will come to a full realization of their good fortune, and then the envoys who converted war into peace and advanced Japan into the first class of nations, will be little short of canonized.

The American people should wish well of Komura because he is our friend and because he can look beyond political lines into the great world questions. It is not his desire that Japan grow for Japanese citizens alone, but for the good of civilization, and in this work he rightly judges that this country and his country should labor side by side.

A TREATY TO COMPEL PEACE

The ten-year treaty that has recently been signed by Great Britain and Japan to succeed the treaty of 1902, is of the utmost significance, for it makes these two powerful nations in all matters pertaining to their relations with other countries practically one. Thus England not only recognizes the paramountcy of Japan in Korea, but pledges herself, in the event any other country undertakes to dispute the claim, to give Japan physical as well as moral support. And Japan, on her part, recognizes the paramountcy of England in India and will back her colleague with force of arms if Russia or any other country contests such paramountcy.

It is satisfaction to America that both countries agree to the late Secretary Hay's open door policy for China and bind themselves to insure the integrity of that empire. As long as this instrument is in operation, China has nothing more to fear from Russian aggression. In short, that much of the treaty referring to China is equivolent to a tripartite agreement with the United States as the third party.

Interesting and important as the treaty is of itself its promulgation has aroused the keenest curiosity concerning the causes that led to it. About the time that France was permitting Rodjestvensky's fleet a long breathing spell near Saigon, stories were in circulation to the effect that the czar was casting sheep's eyes at British India, and there were rumors of threatened disturbances on the frontier. It might have been a little later, not much, that the first hint of this treaty reached the world. It was drafted before the close of the war. That is apparent because one of its articles specifies that if any other nation should take a hand against Japan in her war with Russia, England obligates herself to come to Japan's rescue. Was Japan fearful lest France should break into the struggle? That would explain her willingness to trade tentative support to England in India for immediate support in a crisis that might have been more threatening than the world suspected.

As soon as the treaty was made public copies were sent to Russia and France with the hope that the provisions would meet their approval. That was the substance of the notes that accompanied these copies, but the plain interpretation was: "Here is the deal that we have framed up. What are you going to do about it?" And obviously, neither can do aught but acquiesce.

Lord Landsdowne declares that the treaty will make for peace, and it assuredly will. It follows President Roosevelt's theory of "speak softly and carry a big stick." The pledges of Japan and England are the pledges of two mighty nations to compel peace in Asia, and the country that would question the force of this argument would indeed be foolhardy. And then, with splendid diplomacy, the principals frame their treaty to make the United States its natural moral supporter. The treaty is the climax of the Russian-Japanese war, and knowledge of its provisions no doubt prompted the czar to hasten the conclusion of the bloody struggle.

MR. PATTISON'S RECORD.

John M. Pattison, Democratic candidate for governor, insists he knows little about politics and in his talks pretends not to be much of a partisan.

But, unfortunately for Mr. Pattison, he has a record, and Chairman Dick, after reviewing that record, asks the Democratic candidate some pertinent questions—questions which Ohio voters will be greatly pleased to have Mr. Pattison answer.

Mr. Pattison looks upon the rearranging of two or three judicial districts of the state by the last general assembly as a political crime, but while a member of the legislature in 1874 he voted to gerrymander all the congressional districts of Ohio and has made no public acknowledgment that he did wrong.

In 1890 Mr. Pattison was a member of the state senate. The legislature was again Democratic. On the census of that year a new apportionment was made. But the legislature again gerrymandered the congressional districts to secure a few more Democratic congressmen, and again Mr. Pattison's partisanship controlled his vote and he went with his party.

Mr. Pattison has much to say about the change in boundaries of a few judicial districts, but his official record shows him to have actively participated in two uncalled for congressional gerrymanders.

But this is not all. Good citizens of all parties are opposed to making the institutions of the state political footballs for any party. It is generally agreed that our hospitals and asylums, peopled by the unfortunates of the state, should be free from the spoils of party. Yet, in 1874, Mr. Pattison voted to reorganize these institutions solely for the benefit of the Democratic party.

Mr. Pattison believed in vicious ripper legislation in 1874 and in 1890. Chairman Dick's query as to what he would do were he elected governor is timely. Would he reorganize the state institutions in the interests of the Democratic party, turning out trusted and capable superintendents and attendants for partisan reasons? There is little doubt of it.

Mr. Pattison's pretensions as a candidate do not track with his record as a state legislator.

A CAMPAIGN FOR REVENGE.

While leading temperance advocates in Ohio claim that the Brannock bill is not all it should be, they are willing to admit that it is a step far in advance. Few compromise measures are entirely satisfactory to anybody, but they indicate that both parites favor conservative action. Opponents to the principle involved prefer them to more radical concessions, and proponents must acknowledge that they are better than no legislation.

Thus the Brannock bill represents opinion modified as to the ultra policy of driving the saloon out of the residence districts. The records will show that none of the amendments has operated to nullify the main issue of local option, while they act as a balance against any possible charge of fanaticism. All reforms must come slowly, and if the Anti-Saloon League members will investigate the good results that have been accomplished by the bill as it has been enforced, they will cease to revile the party responsible for its being and confine their efforts to an attempt to bring about such amendments as are deemed essential.

But the League leaders, overwhelmed by the progress of the movement, seem determined to pull the house down about their own ears. Whatever temperance legislation has been put on the Ohio statute books, has been placed there by Republican votes. At no time in the history of the state have the temperance workers been able to secure anything from the Democratic party. Yet they are now appealing to their friends to defeat the men who have backed them in their demands for the regulation of the saloon evil. If they succeed in their plan for revenge, in what way have they benefited the cause of temperance? They cannot kill the Republican party in Ohio. They can only retire it for a time, and during the interim what hope have they for even holding fast to the advantages they now have? And when the Republican party comes back into its own, will Mr. Wayne Wheeler and Mr. Perley Baker appear before it in sackcloth and ashes, or defiant as they are today? Are the earnest, conscientious members of the League to stand idly by while their leaders steer the splendid craft of the League on the rocks of ingratitude and inconsistency?

GOMEZ OUT OF THERACE.

The withdrawal of Gomez as candidate for president of Cuba immediately following the announcement that the Liberals had won an overwhelming victory in the organization of the election boards, presages the success of the moderates and the reelection of President Palma. Such a result is to be devoutly hoped for.

Mr. Gomez did not retire gracefully. He attributes the downfall of the Liberal movement to the Platt amendment and to the resultant influence of the country. He deplores the situation, but says he prefers retirement to the only other alternative—revolution. He infers that he might defeat the government by an appeal to force, but he is averse to involving his countrymen in a rebellion.

But the people of Cuba are not likely to mount Gomez on a pedestal because of his lofty utterance. The fact is, they are overwhelmingly in favor of Palma, and Gomez retires because there is absolutely no hope for him. Cuba has prospered exceedingly under the Palma administration. She has accumulated a large surplus in an incredibly short time. Her sanitary condition has been steadily growing better. Publici mprovements are under way and the island is gradually developing in every direction. The Cubans are not so hot-headed they cannot appreciate the wisdom of letting well enough alone, and Gomez has displayed considerable tact in retiring.

According to official reports recently issued, the shortage in Russia of grain of all kinds will approximate 891,000,000 bushels, very evenly distributed. This means that the Russians must import large quantities of cereals, and will, no doubt, have an appreciable effect on the market, although there is an offset in the large crops anticipated by other countries. Canada has a surplus of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, a large part of which will probably find its way across the Atlantic. But there will still be a big hole which Uncle Sam will probably help fill.

It is recorded that Secretary Taft returned from the Far East "full of enthusiasm." Which, in the case of Taft, necessarily means a great deal of enthusiasm.

The man who, a few years ago, predicted the end of the county fair, could find amusement by attending some of these annual exhibitions and try to count the number of people present.

Mrs. Nellie Ryan, of New York, aged 105, has smoked nearly all her life, but she now feels that it will kill her within a few years. Mrs. Ryan advices young men to quit smoking before it is too late.

George Gould says the future looks bright. Has a sort of golden tint to George.

With the woman's suffrage advocates it is not a question of what to do with ex-Presidents, it is what can be done to them?

Bavarian Prince and Spanish Princess Center of an International Love Match

London, Sept. 21.—Not for a long time has royalty been aroused to a greater point of interest than that manifested in the engagement of the Infanta Maria Teresa, only sister of King Alfonso of Spain, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria. The match is one of the most interesting of recent times which have been arranged in royal circles, and it is said to be a case of real affection.

Alike in many things, including disposition to look on the sunny side of life, no matter what clouds may appear on the horizon, the youthful royalists were attracted to each other from the first, and the meeting was mutually delightful.

There are other facts concerning the engagement which tend to make the match an excellent one. Her Royal Highness is next in succession to the throne of Spain. She will be twenty-three in November, and is a great favorite with her brother, the king. When a child he was happy in playing with her more than the late Princess of the Asturias. She, in appearance, is greatly like the king, having similar delicate regular features, bright eyes and broad forehead.

Prince Ferdinand, who is the proud possessor of eleven other Christian names, is first cousin of the Infanta Maria Tersea, being the elder son of Prince Louis of Bavaria by his marriage with the Infanta Maria de la Paz of Spain. He is twenty-one years old, was born in Madrid and holds a commission in the Second regiment of the Bavarian heavy cavalry.

Current Events.

Chairman Shonts and board of consulting engineers sail for Panama.

Rains aid fever-fighters at New Orleans by washing out stagnant water.

Two men fight a duel with revolvers in an express car while the trains rushes across country.

Bishop Potter lauds Japan as first pagan nation to adopt Christ's teaching in accepting the peace plan.

William H. Chandler says the vast power of the railroads is being used illegally to defeat rate legislation.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty causes considerable alarm in Russia because of its reference to the far east.

Subway Tavern, opened with prayer in New York by Bishop Potter, closes its doors, having proved a failure.

Knabenshue sails over Chicago in his airship and returns to the starting point after cutting capers in the air.

Secretary Wilson expects meat will be cheaper this fall, as a natural outcome of the immense grain crops.

Former President Cleveland will probably head America's delegation to the next peace conference at The Hague.

Baron Komura, in Canada, on his way home to Japan, bears a present to the mikado from President Roosevelt.

Yale, Harvard and Wisconsin universities open the new college year with large entering classes in all departments.

Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage association meets at Milwaukee and adopts resolutions declaring scandals would be avoided by giving the ballot to women.

Mayor Weaver's reform party in Philadelphia gains a victory over the machine in the courts in action to test the validity of voters' printed proxies.

President Butler, of Columbia university, in an address at the opening of the college, says greed of money and power are wrecking men's moral perception.

Ohio state officers investigate the International Harvester company preparatory to bringing an ouster suit alleging violation of the state antitrust law.

Norway, says Foreign Minister Loveland in an interview to the correspondent of a Paris paper, plans to ask the powers to recognize its independence at once.

Secretary Shaw, in address to Ohio Bankers' association, warns of danger in nonelasticity of currency, and favors temporary increase in national bank notes.

President Schurman, of Cornell university, in his annual address, says the recent revelations of the methods of high financiers have shown that something is wrong with the public spirit.

William E. Curtis says that the Portland exposition is a genuine success, the external arrangements being perfect and careful management has saved a large sum for the subscribers.

Tax laws of Missouri are declared to be a menace to business and moral life by the St. Louis grand jury which has been investigating tax dodging, and the enactment of a new statute is recommended.

Mayor Rose issues a statement regarding his testimony before the Milwaukee grand jury, in which he says he told the inquisitors that he had threatened to kill Pfister if the latter abandoned the street railway franchise in 1900.

William R. Travers, millionaire clubman and relative of many families of social prominence, commits suicide in a New York boarding house, the motive probably being worry because his wife obtained a divorce.

Senators and congressmen returning to Washington report that the people everywhere are aroused at the increased cost of living, writes Walter Wellman, and Republican leaders believe their party is in danger unless the tariff is revised before dul times come again.

Warned of the danger that their property would be taken away from them by municipal ownership, which is denounced as socialistic by President Ely, of the American Street Railway association, 1,000 delegates at Philadelphia plan a campaign to combat what they call the growing public sentiment.

Syrian Feud Involves the Gracious Bishop

BISHOP RAPHAEL HAWAWEENY
PHOTO BY [illegible]

"The Beautiful Shining Head of the Syrian Church of the Land of Liberty, Most Virtuous and Most Exalted Bishop, Your Lordship and Our Gracious High Priest, pray look out, for we are going to stick an umbrella into your eye."

Now you can imagine what kind of trouole the only Syrian Bishop of America is facing, when he is addressed in this manner by his subjects and by a few of the six Syrian papers which are published in New York City.

He's in more hot water than ever a worthy bishop dreamed of, and half the time he has to sleep in some New York hotel, fearing to go to his home in Williamsburg. He's afraid to open his mail lest he meet an infernal machine or receive the notification of his assassination.

Police Inspector Brooks, of Brooklyn, has assigned two policemen in plain clothes to take him to and from mass, and Police Commissioner McAdoo is trying to get at the bottom of the Syrian feud.

James W. Osborne, the most worthy bishop's counsel, the kindly old Russian consul general, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Frederick Coudert, representing the Russian consul, and other Christian syndicated citizens are trying to pacify the subjects of the shining head of the Syrian church in America, but it appears to be out of the question.

Charles E. Le Barbier is counsel for the bishop's subjects, and there are already 14 warrants and 29 broken heads in the case. The only reason they haven't broken the bishop's head is that they think that would be letting him down too easy. They propose to finish with him piece by piece.

All the wise men and interpreters who have been dragged into the trouble are said to have made a pool and offered a reward of $7,000 to the clever chap who can tell what the matter is.

Some say it's a case of 8,000 Syrians trying to throw off the yoke of a bishop's trust. Some say it's too many Syrian newspapers, too much flowery language, too much artistic cursing and oriental libelling in what the papers call "paid for personals." The bishop's followers say it's too much jealousy among ten per cent. of the Syrians in this colony, who think they are 150 per cent. better than the remaining 90 per cent. of his humble subjects—the lace pedlers, fruit vendors, etc.

Head of the Army of France and His American Guests

GENERAL BRUGERE AND THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION
FROM EUROPEAN EDITION OF NEW YORK HERALD

The members of the mission are Lieutenant General Chaffee, Brigadier General Bell, Brigadier General Crozier, Captain Bentley Mott, Captain Hutchinson, Captain Nolan and Captain Moore.

Lieutenant General Chaffee is now visiting at Rocksbury Park, Wickham, Hampshire, England, with Lieutenant Colonel Arthur H. Lee, civil lord of admiralty, who was British military attache with the United States army during the Spanish-American war and who later was military attache at Washington.

Getting Up Nerve.

Chicago News.

"Come on, we can get a few cocktails out of Bender this morning."

"How do you know he is going to stop in any cafes?"

"I know it. His wife sent him downtown to exchange some hairpins she bought and he will have to get up a tremendous nerve before he ever ventures up to the bargain counter."

Order FULTON by Mail
Kentucky's Great Whiskey
Express Prepaid from Distiller Direct to You
2 Gallons for $5. of thoroughly matured highest medicinal, Pure Rye or Bourbon Whiskey or one gallon each, in Myers' patent glass demijohns, and to prove FULTON is the best Whiskey, you need
send no money
as we ship on 30 days' credit when your merchant or bank guarantees account. Full Quart Bottles of Rye or Bourbon are expressed prepaid in plain boxes, either 4 for $3.00, 8 for $6.00 or 12 for $9.00. If not satisfied with goods, return, and if paid for all your money will be refunded by first mail. FREE—4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with each 2 gallon demijohn or 8 bottle order for cash inclosed.
Address MYERS & COMPANY, Warehouse No. 213 COVINGTON, KY.
Sole Owners U.S. Registered Distillery No. 22, 6th Dist. of Ky.
Orders from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must call for either 20 full quart bottles, or 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cask, for $15.00 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms for these States.
In a Plain Box. 2 Gallons in Demijohns $5 Or 4 Full Quarts $3. Myers Patent.
Our book, "A Fair Customer," Mailed Free.

Dueber-Hampden Watches

During the past season we received so many letters from our subscribers asking for prices on Dueber-Hampden Watches that we decided this season to add these popular watches to our list.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are noted for their accuracy and reliability as timekeepers, and we guarantee our readers entire satisfaction in the purchase of any of these watches.

We furnish these watches in 25 and 20-year gold filled hunting and open face cases. The open face cases are screw back and bevel and dust proof.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are all stem winders, and lever set. The lever set is considered superior to the stem set as it is less liable to get out of order.

We send the watches by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us. In this list the men's watches are 18 size; the ladies' watches 3-O size.

The 3-O size is the smallest ladies' watch made, and may be worn on the breast as a chatelaine. The 3-O size is the popular watch now for ladies.

Men's 18 size Gold Filled Cases—

The prices quoted on the 25-year cases are for plain and engine turned. An extra charge of $1.00 is made for hand engraved, hunting cases, and 75 cents for open face cases. The prices on 20-year cases are for plain, engine turned or engraved.

25-Year Cases.

No. 10, Hunting, 7 jewels	$13.50
No. 11, Open face, 7 jewels	$11.00
No. 12, Hunting, 15 jewels	$15.00
No. 13, Open face, 15 jewels	$13.00

20-Year Cases.

No. 14, Hunting, 7 jewels	$11.00
No. 15, Open face, 7 jewels	$ 9.00
No. 16, Hunting, 15 jewels	$12.50
No. 17, Open face, 15 jewels	$10.50

Men's Nickel Silver Cases.

No. 18, Open face, 7 jewels	$5.30
No. 19, Open face, 15 jewels	$6.75

Ladies' 3-O size, 25-year engraved Hunting Cases.

The Four Hundred, 17 jewels	$18.00
The Diadem, 15 jewels	$16.50
Molly Stark, 7 jewels	$13.50

These are the daintiest ladies' watches made.

Chatelaine Pins.

We can furnish a very handsome gold filled Chatelaine Pin for....$1.00

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Chio.

6300—Lady's Four-Gored Skirt.

There is no skirt so well suited to home construction as the gored skirt and those can be undertaken with entire ease, no matter how inexperienced the sewer. The newest skirts fit about the top and with even more snugness than hitherto and flare about the bottom with a generous ripple. This skirt is a new four-gored model and one very much liked by the devotees of fashion. It answers all of the requirements of modishness and is easily made. For a skirt to wear with odd waists, this model is an excellent one and may be made of serge, broadcloth or mohair. In the medium size this skirt requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material for its development.

6300

6300—6 sizes, 20 to 30 inches waist.

6344—An Attractive Nightrobe.

There is no part of a woman's wardrobe wherein she takes more true delight than in dainty lingerie. It is a trait peculiarly feminine to enjoy the exquisite and every woman of fine tastes will sacrifice the costliness of her outer garments to possess underwear that is attractive. Here is shown a model for a night dress which is very simple and pretty. It is made after the "Mother Hubbard" design, having a deep square yoke to which the skirt part is gathered. Allover embroidery, insertion and edging are used for the yoke and for sleeve finishing, but lace may be substituted or these may be kept plain. The pattern is very easy to construct and the woman who makes her night gowns will find that they wear twice as long as those purchased ready made and will be much nicer. For the medium this gown requires 6¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6344

6344—Sizes 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

6355—A Modish Shirt Waist.

"Very smart" you will say on first glance at the accompanying shirt blouse. The design is one of unusual attractiveness and possesses that rare quality of becomingness. A pretty yoke extends over the shoulders and finishes the box pleats which appear in front and back The front edges of the yoke are tabbed and adorned with small buttons, the same idea being repeated in the cuff. The box pleats are pressed into position and a pleasing change from the usual stitching. A light weight broadcloth would make this into a stunning waist as would silk, linen or Rajah. For the medium size, 3¼ yards of 36-inch material are needed.

6355

6355—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

6356—A Fetching Dressing Sack.

What a world of satisfaction is found within a loose, pretty dressing sack. It is not only a becoming garment to wear but is easily slipped into and full of comfort. A new design is shown, which is very charming, developed in a soft silk, French flannel or dimity. The front is finely tucked to resemble a yoke, while the broad fanciful collar is vastly becoming. This may be edged with a full ruffle of the material or lace to render it more fancy. The neck is finished with a narrow edging of lace, which is quite as becoming to most wearers and a deal more comfortable than the standing collar. The sleeve is very graceful having its fulness restrained below the elbow by a narrow band and thence flowing full in a deep ruffle. The pattern is simple to reproduce and requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

6356

6356—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

4689—A Useful Play Apron.

"Pink and blue for every day"
And snowy white for Sunday;
An apron keeps the whole dress clean
From Saturday till Monday."

With such and similar bits of wisdom are the small folks regaled to demonstrate the utility of that necessary but sometimes unwelcome garment—the apron. Often little Lady Gay resents having a pretty frock entirely eclipsed by the all-embracing folds of a prosaic apron, but when she realizes that it means more freedom in play and saves changing a frock, reason will prevail. So let the play apron be simple, but well cut and fitted as possible, and not in the least cumbersome, so as not to interfere with the child's movements. Here is a suggestion—a pointed yoke adorns the simple garment, and being low in the neck, is conducive to comfort; a neck which is in the least snug is often the source of irritability. Pockets, too, will add to the little maid's interest in the apron. Chambray, gingham, natural colored linen or the more dainty white crossbar lawn would serve for materials. The medium size calls 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

4689

No. 4689 is cut in 6 sizes, from 4 to 9 years. A pattern of this garment will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

4697—A Charming Dress for a Child.

Every mother who prides herself upon the appearance of her little ones will receive with pleasure this suggestion for a dainty frock. Nothing is more suited to baby's charms than the simple bishop dress, and being so easy of construction, the most inexperienced will have no trouble in fashioning it. The fulness is gathered into a narrow band at the neck and finished with a frilling. The inverted boxpleats at the underarm seams add to the fulness and consequently to freedom of movement and are a pretty feature of adornment as well. A dainty little frock of this make, with trimmings of fine embroidered insertion or valenciennes, and made entirely by hand, would not be a formidable piece of work and would make a delightful present to one of the little newcomers who add so much sunshine to this workaday world. Nainsook, lawn or cambric are suitable materials. The medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

4697

4697—Seven sizes, ½ to 6 years.

THANKS THE AMERICANS

For His Treatment During His Recent Illness.

New York, Sept. 27.—Baron Komura, Japan's peace plenipotentiary, who started for Japan today, gave the first authentic interview since he has been in this country on the peace mission, yesterday, and he said it would be the last one. The baron said:

"In leaving this country for home, I feel it my duty to express to the people of the United States an assurance of my sincere and genuine appreciation of the respect, courtesy and friendliness shown me during my stay in this country.

"I am especially grateful for the many attentions and inquiries received from all quarters during my recent illness, and I go home with a most vivid recollection of the good will and friendliness of the American people for Janap, which has, I am convinced, grown immensely, both numerically and in intensity.

"Availing myself of this occasion, I deem it fit that I should express my highest appreciation of the disinterested, energetic and unremitting efforts of the President in the successful initiation and consummation of peace, and to him humanity owes a debt of deep gratitude. As the result of the war, Japan will undoubtedly secure a well recognized position in the far east. I have, however, no hesitation in affirming that there will be no break in the continuity of Japan's foreign policy. Strongly and firmly adhering to the policy of peaceful expansion in commerce and industry, Japan will devote all her energies with renewed vigor to the development of her national resources.

"She will continue, as in the past, to scrupulously respect the acquired rights and legitimate interests of the powers in the far east; nor will she attempt to interfere in the least with the logical and legitimate development of those interests.

"In her pursuit of commercial and industrial expansion, Japan will count upon the co-operation of the United States, whose interests in the far east are completely identical with her own and whose traditional friendship for Japan has found fresh confirmation in the appreciative and sympathetic attitude maintained by the American people throughout the tremendous struggle in which Japan has been engaged.

"It is my sincere hope and earnest belief that the relations between the great republic and the empire of the east which are based on mutual sympathy and identical interests will continue to grow in strength and solidity."

Baron Komura and his party left this city over the New York Central railroad at 9:45 o'clock this morning.

EMPEROR LAUDS M. WITTE

In Making Formal Announcement of Conferring of His Title.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2.—The imperial decree issued today formally announcing the bestowal on M. Witte of the rank of count, adds that the distinction is given "in recognition of his services to the throne and fatherland and the admirable manner in which he discharged a task of the highest importance to the state and as a mark of the special favor of the emperor."

Steel Roofing, $1.50 Per 100 Sq. Ft.
New, painted both sides, most durable and economical roof covering for Houses, Barns, Sheds, etc. Freight Paid to all Points East of Colorado, except Oklahoma, Ind. Ter. and Texas. Prices elsewhere on application. $1.50 is price on our No. 15 Flat Sheets, 2 ft.x2 ft. At $1.60 we furnish the same in corrugated or "V" crimped. We also furnish this in 6 and 8 ft. lengths at an advance of 50c per sq. Ask for our Free Illustrated 500 Page Catalog No. A. M. 297 on Lumber, Roofing, Wire Fencing, Hardware, Furniture, Clothing and General Stocks from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. We bought the Fifty Million Dollar St Louis World's Fair. Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

PEACE IN THE ORIENT

Japan-English Treaty Will Have That Effect.

London, Sept. 27.—The strength of the new alliance binding Japan and Great Britain together was shown when the text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, signed August 12, was issued from the foreign office last evening.

The treaty contains eight clauses and a long preamble. The latter states that the object of the treaty is the maintenance of general peace in Asia and India, and the defense of their special interests therein.

The preamble reads:

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the agreement concluded between them January 30, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following articles, which have for their object:

"A. Consolidation and the maintenance of general peace in the regions of eastern Asia and India.

"B. The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"C. The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and of India and the defense of their special interests in the said regions."

The text of the treaty is as follows:

"Article 1. It is agreed that whenever in the opinion either of Great Britain or Japan any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble to this agreement are in jeopardy the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

"Art. 2. Should either of the high contracting parties be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and both parties will conduct a war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with any power or powers involved in such war.

"Art. 3. Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes Japan's right to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, providing the measures so taken are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Art. 4. Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

"Art. 5. The high contracting parties agree that neither will without consulting the other enter into a separate arrangement with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble.

"Art. 6. As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other power or powers join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, will conduct in common and will make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

"Art. 7. The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement and the means by which such assistance shall be made available will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the contracting parties, who will from time to time consult with each other freely on all questions of mutual interest.

"Art. 8. The present agreement shall be subject to the provisions of Art. 6 and come into effect immediately after the date of signature and remain in force ten years from that date in case neither of the parties shall have been notified twelve months before the expiration of said ten years of an intention of terminating it. It shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the parties shall have denounced it, but if when the date for the expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war the alliance shall be ipso facto and continue until peace shall have been concluded."

WOULD START REBELLION

Hungarian Leader Calls on Troops to Begin Fight

Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 2.—Deputy Zoltan Lengyal, leader of the radical wing of the coalition party, wants to inaugurate a mutiny of all the Hungarians in the Austro-Hungarian army in support of the coalition demands.

M. Lengyal in an open letter published today, calls on all the Hungarians in the army to lend their aid in supporting the nation's desires. All Hungarian born officers of the reserve and all noncommissioned officers, he contends, ought to resign, while the Hungarian soldiers henceforth should refuse to obey orders issued in the German language.

The deputy also proposes a social boycott of German and Austrian officers by the Magyar population.

The punishment of the mutinous troops, he points out, is impossible, as there would not be men enough left in the army to deal with the Hungarian protestors.

IS ATTACKED BY WOLVES

Border Expedition Has Terrible Experiences.

London, Sept. 29.—The story told by members of the British mission who spent two and a half years in marking the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan in the Seistan region, shows that they encountered terrible hardships. Fifty of the members died from various causes and nearly 5,000 camels and 120 horses succumbed.

The mission consisted of eleven British officers under Col Arthur Henry McMahon, with survey and irrigation staffs, and 200 native infantry and a transport service, embracing altogether some 1,500 men. The base was situated at Quelta, whence all supplies were brought to Seistan, 500 miles distant, over a waterless and uninhabited desert.

During the summer several persons died from sunstroke or thirst, while during the winter others were frozen. Last winter numbers of jackals and wolves, which abound in Seistan, went mad for some unexplained reason and in large packs attacked the men and animals belonging to the mission. Many of the men, camels and horses, were bitten and died of hydrophobia.

On March 29 of this year the temperature fell to zero, accompanied by a blizzard and during this storm 600 camels were killed.

The members of the mission tell many stories of fearful privations and of heroism of individuals during periods when supplies ran out and could not be renewed owing to the difficulties of transportation.

JAPAN HAS MONEY READY

Does Not Need to Float Another Bond Issue This Time.

London, Oct. 2.—Koretiyo Takahashi, the financial agent of Japan, who shortly returns to America, says there is no definite project for a new Japanese loan nor have steps been taken for the conversion of the old loans. He anticipated, however, that the financial program to be submitted at the coming session of the diet will propose a new loan to liquidate the high priced bonds now outstanding. The last loan is still intact and will suffice to repatriate the Japanese armies in Manchuria and defray the expenses of their demobilization.

Regarding pensions and compensation to widows and others, they will be paid in government bonds, which are more likely to remain in possession of the beneficiaries than cash.

$5.00 GOLD BEAD NECKLACE FREE
DOZ-IT-ALL
A beautiful solid gold filled bead necklace of graduating beads, warranted and of the most fashionable design is yours. This necklace is strung on a German Silver fox tail chain, the best center it is possible to obtain, is honestly and thoroughly hand made. Simply send us your name and address (NO MONEY) and we will send you, carriage prepaid, 2 dozen of our new and wonderful "DOZ-IT-ALL" combination stove blackener and polisher which carries its own liquid polish, dauber and brush and blackens the stove in a jiffy without soiling the hands. After selling 2 dozen at 25 cents each, remit to us the $6.00 and we will send you this superb necklace by return mail.
Address The DOZ-IT-ALL Co.,
15th and Washington Sts. Toledo, Ohio.

HOT SHOT FOR HEYBURN

President Scores Senator in Correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The forest service has had published in pamphlet form the correspondence of last summer between the President and Senators Heyburn and Dubois, of Idaho, relative to the forest reserves in that state.

Senator Heyburn took sharp exception to the government's policy, and it appears inclosed with some of his letters a number of newspaper clippings bearing upon the subject, some of them presenting its political aspects. Referring to these, the President says in a letter dated June 13 last:

"The other clippings you send relate to party matters, and strive to make it appear that the forest reserve question in Idaho is a matter of political importance.

"Now, when I can properly pay heed to political interests I will do so; but I will not for one moment consent to sacrifice the interests of the people to the real or fancied interests of any individual or of any political faction.

"The government policy in the establishment of national forest reserves has been in effect for some time; its good results are already evident; it is a policy emphatically in the interest of the people as a whole, and especially the people of the west. I believe they cordially approve it, and I do not intend to abandon it."

In one of his letters Senator Heyburn indicates an intention to appeal from the President to congress for an adjustment of the problem.

LIBERALS WANT CONTROL

Will Seek to Swing Coming Russian Election.

After living for 25 years on one farm in Adams township, John E. Spengler yesterday found all his household effects at one side of the road, his wife and three children, one an imbecile, crying because they had no place to go and nothing but a blue sky in prospect as a cover for the night.

Spengler's goods were placed in the road by Deputy Sheriff Hurlbut because a writ of restitution had been secured and the law demanded that the old man be turned into the street. The proceedings were brought by Spengler's sister, Mrs. Jennie Wasson, of Detroit. The family was defiant until the last over the ejection, and, with an American flag unfurled and waving from the pile of goods, planted there by one of the daughters, the husband and father started to regain possession, but was met at the door by two revolvers and retreated.

About eight years ago the father of Spengler died. He left the small farm in Adams township, located on the Holland stone road and about eight miles from Toledo, to his children. The daughter, Mrs. Wasson, purchased the interests of the other heirs, including that of Spengler. The latter refused to vacate and, because he had no place to go, his sister allowed him to live on the homestead without paying rent or taxes. Spengler refused to give it up, saying it belonged to him. Suit was brought, the court holding that the daughter was entitled to the farm, but Spengler would not move. A writ of restitution was issued, but before this was served the daughter offered her brother a good sum to move rather than cause trouble. He would listen to nothing, and the officer executed the mandates of the writ.

ROOT IS NOW IN CHARGE

New Secretary of State Takes Up Duties of Office.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Mr. Root today formally took up the important duties of the office of the secretary of state.

He came early to the state department as did Mr. Bacon, the new assistant secretary, and presented the latter to Mr. Loomis, the retiring assistant secretary.

Naturally there was much for Mr. Loomis to discuss with Mr. Root and Mr. Bacon, as neither of these gentlemen had kept close watch on the recent developments in international relations, and it remained for the retiring officer to place them in possession of a multitude of facts connected with important pending diplomatic issues.

It probably will require at least two days' time to complete the turning over of business.

ARMY STORES DESTROYED

Japan Suffers Loss of Between Two and Five Millions.

Tokio, Oct. 2.—A fire broke out in an army storehouse at Hiroshima at 1 o'clock Sunday morning and continued for more than three hours.

The cause of the fire is being investigated. A large portion of the clothing was removed from a new storehouse before the fire started.

The fire was still burning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. In addition to 20 buildings containing clothes and provisions, seven others filled with fodder were destroyed. Although the buildings were constructed of light material, they contained an enormous amount of stored goods, and the structures being of inflammable nature, the flames were difficult to extinguish, despite the desperate efforts of the troops.

The fire spread with great rapidity. It was probably of incendiary origin.

The loss is variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS

Bengalis Are Resentful Over Partition of Their Territory.

Calcutta, Sept. 29.—Fifty thousand Bengalis assembled at the Temple of Kalighat have sworn by the Goddess Kali to boycott British goods as a protest against the partition of the province of Bengal. The administrative work of the province, according to the views of the home and Indian governments, had grown to such unwieldy proportions as to necessitate a division of the labor, hence the partition of the province into two lieutenant governorships.

The Bengalis are intensely resentful at what they characterize as an attempt to split the population and impair the Bengalis' nationality. At scores of meetings throughout Bengal the people have pledged themselves to support the boycott, which has now received the sanction of the priests.

The scene at the Temple of Kalighat, the greatest in Bengal, was striking when the immense assemblage took the oath:

"In the presence of the Goddess Kali, not to use foreign goods, buy articles in foreign shops when available in native shops, or employ foreigners in any work that can be done by our countrymen."

The high priest then placed a mystic vermillion symbol on the forehead of each of those who took the oath.

The foreign firms are already feeling seriously the effect of the boycott.

DETAILS NOW ARRANGED

President Will Invade Yellow Fever District.

Washington, Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt will go to New Orleans despite the yellow fever epidemic.

This official announcement was made at the White House today by Secretary Loeb after a conference with the President at which the arrangements for Mr. Roosevelt's trip through the south were arranged finally. In order to avoid any complications over the quarantine regulations of the various states in the south the President has decided to make New Orleans the final stop on his trip. He will be in New Orleans on October 26. After the ceremonies in that city he will go aboard a cruiser of the Cleveland type and make the journey from New Orleans to Washington by water. He is expected to arrive here either on October 30 or 31.

In the making of these new and definite arrangements, it was found necessary in part to rearrange the itinerary as it had been made in a tentative way. The President will leave Washington on October 18. As far as St. Augustine, Fla., the trip will be made as previously arranged.

From St. Augustine the President will go to Mobile instead of to Birmingham, as previously scheduled, thence to Tuskegee and Birmingham. From Alabama he will go to Little Rock, Ark. There the party will be disbanded, the President and Secretary Loeb going to New Orleans for the ceremonies in that city on October 26, and the remainder of the party returning from Little Rock to Washington.

It has not been determined definitely yet what vessel the President will use on his return trip to Washington, but it probably will be the Cleveland, Tacoma or Galveston. In deciding to come to Washington by sea, the President was influenced by his desire not to come into conflict in any way with the quarantine regulations of the southern states. Two weeks ago he intimated that he might solve the difficulty in this way, but the matter was not settled definitely until today.

DISCUSS RUSSIAN LOAN

Paris Thinks It Will Amount to $150,000,000.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Banking circles here are much interested in the anticipated new Russian loan. The Paris branches of American firms have received cable inquiries from New York regarding this loan, indicating a possible American participation in it. The loan also is the leading topic on the bourse.

The best informed financiers place the amount of the loan at $150,000,000, divided between Paris and Berlin, but bankers forming part of the syndicate which took up the last loan said today that details as to rates and terms of the proposed loan had not yet been decided upon. They said, however, that the rate probably would be 4½ per cent., the bonds selling at about par. Russian imperial fours sold yesterday at 94.70, showing that 4½ per cent. bonds would be worth about par.

Some bankers express the belief that the cost of bringing home the Manchurian army and the internal reorganization of Russia will require more than $150,000,000.

Although M. Witte denied any intention of discussing the question of a loan on his visits to Paris and Berlin, while here he conferred with the president of the Credit Lyonnaise and with Baron Hottinguer, who formed the syndicate that floated the last loan. A member of the Berlin firm of Mendelsohn & Co. also visited M. Witte here and these conferences, taken in connection with the meetings between the Russian statesman and Premier Rouvier, who exercises a powerful influence with the banks, appear to have paved the way toward the floating of a loan.

A peculiar feature of the situation is that the settlement between Germany and France of the difficulties over Morocco promises to expedite the loan, since it relieves Germany of possible complications with Russia over the Franco-Russian alliance and also gives stability to the French market. M. Witte's friendly influence is attributed chiefly to Russia's desire to clear a way for her access to the money markets of Paris and Berlin.

MAY SETTLE THE TROUBLE

England and China Will Confer Over Their Disputes.

Washington, Sept. 27.—A conference will be held in the near future in Calcuttta, English India, at which it is hoped that the difference between China and England in relation to the treaty of the latter country with Thibet will be adjusted. At this conference, which will have as its purpose the framing of a new treaty between England and China concerning Thibet, the Chinese government will be represented by its minister in London, Chang Ta Yen, while the English viceroy probably will be the British representative.

A first commissioner who conferred with Lord Curzon did not make much progress in the negotiations whereupon these were temporarily stopped to be taken up again within a few weeks.

SOLDIERS SAVING MONEY

Men in Ranks Deposited $1,531,020 in Last Twelve Months.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The report of Francis A. S. Dodge, the paymaster-general of the army, for the past fiscal year points out that the enlisted men have now every chance to put away money for their own savings by the deposit system which guarantees them absolute safety. During the year the amount deposited by the men was $1,531,020, making the total amount since the establishment of the system $26,294,326.

SHOUTED UP

In England They Politely Refer to the Stomach as "Little Mary."

Little Mary—"I say up there, won't you please quit sending down such a variety of unnatural things to me?

"Here this morning first came down some sticky, pasty material, all starchy and only partly cooked. It was wheat or oats and was decorated with milk and sugar.

"Between the unchewed mouthfuls came gulps of coffee, finally a good big drenching of it. Then some bread and a lot of grease, perhaps it was butter, then some fried eggs and fried meat and more coffee, and some fried cakes and syrup. You load things on me as if I could stand everything.

"I try faithfuly, but there's no use, I can digest part of it and the balance sours and I simply have to push it along to the liver. He says he's badly overworked now and gets so weak he almost collapses, so he sends the sour mass on down into the intestines to raise gas and trouble of all kinds. We can't help it, and you must either select your food with better reason or stand more and more trouble down here. Suppose you try us on some cooked or raw fruit, a little Grape-Nuts and cream, 2 soft-boiled (not fried) eggs, some well-browned toast and a cup of Postum. Liver and I will guarantee to make you feel the keen joy of a hearty and well man if you will send those things down to us. There's a reason, but never mind that, try it first, and when you find we know what we are talking about, you may be ready to hear the reason."

Dollar Bottle Free
The Greatest Woman's Medicine in the World

Not one cent to pay.
No charges to collect.
No deposits to make.
No papers to sign.
No receipts to give.

Zoa Phora
The Dollar Bottles
Free

There isn't a woman in the world who has tried or tested Zoa Phora who even wonders now at this great free offer.

Zoa Phora Cures Women.

You who have never put Zoa Phora to the test; if you have never tried this most marvelous of Women's remedies; if you have never made your application for the free test bottle, the one dollar size absolutely free, then you are entitled to one and should send in your letter today.

Thousands of tired, suffering, ailing, run-down, weak and afflicted women who were tortured and reduced by the troubles peculiar to their sex are today cured, strong, well, plump and hearty, in good health, good color, clean complexions, robust and rosy, and they know that it was Zoa Phora and Zoa Phora alone that brought them back to the glow and heartiness of girlhood days.

Every woman in the land is entitled to the full dollar size bottle of Zoa Phora, to prove in her own case what it will do, and what it does for the afflictions of womankind, the weaknesses and the monthly troubles peculiar to the sex.

Zoa Phora means everything to women. It means healthy, natural periods. Without it the constant tendency either to scanty flow or to flooding is not properly regulated. Zoa Phora is the one regulator for the monthly troubles of women. It eases, normalizes and evens the natural flowing; no discomfort, no backache, no more nervous, breaking, sinking sensation, or the agonizing trembling weakness every suffering woman has so miserably experienced.

Thousands upon thousands of well women bear willing enthusiastic witness that this is is true. There is no need, either, for the pain or the weakness. Zoa Phora sustains and fortifies by up-building, it resuscitates and heals. It cures by contact.

It is NOT an INDIRECT remedy. It reaches to the disturbed parts themselves; soothes and relieves all irritation, and cures the cause by eradication. Common remedies do not do this—and they cannot be expected to.

Zoa Phora has cured thousands. One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars—$120,000—has been expended on this great cure for women. Today it stands alone proven absolutely by its record among all remedies as the cure—the cure for female diseases, falling of the womb, leucorrhea, displacement, growths, painful or suppressed periods, extreme menstruation or flooding, (expectant maternity, childbirth, and motherhood) change of life, kidney and bladder troubles, nervousness, tendency to to cry, hysteria, spinal pains, weakness, etc.

This offer rests upon a record of cures. Without such record we would and could not give a dollar bottle free. Your name will reach us along with thousands of others. To you and to them as well—the full size dollar bottle will come free—absolutely and unqualifiedly free—not one single penny of expense to you or to any other sister sufferer—we pay the bill—all of it—completely and entirely—the cost is all ours—none of it yours.

This free offer of the dollar bottle is made to you and to every other woman who has never received a dollar bottle. All are entitled to the privilege of the dollar bottle proof and that includes you as well as others. Fill out this coupon today and mail it at once to Zoa Phora Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Your free dollar bottle will go out to you immediately and it will come to make you well—to cure—perhaps to save.

Thousands and thousands of well women today are the living, breathing proof of the power of Zoa Phora. Sign your name, put down the address, and mail it in today.

ZOA PHORA COMPANY,
532 Free Distribution Dept., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Gentlemen: As I have never had a free dollar bottle of Zoa Phora and as I am anxious to prove its worth please send me a full size bottle—free—according to your published announcement. It is understood I am to pay nothing, not one cent in any way. You are also to prepay the sending charges. It is to reach me absolutely free, the one dollar size bottle of Zoa Phora.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

WOULD PENSION CLERKS

Civil Service Men Plan an Organization.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The effort to establish a retired list for government clerks and other employes of the classified civil service has been revived, and a movement is on foot to urge the matter upon the attention of congress next winter. The Civil Service Retirement association, which has branches composed of members from each of the executive departments in Washington, is pushing the matter. This association expressly and emphatically disclaims any desire to have a retired list established at the expense of the government, but proposes rather than the retirement fund, from which clerks and employes retired for longevity are to receive their pay, shall be accumulated by stated contributions each month by members of the active civil service.

W. W. Andrews, auditor for the treasury department, made an address before the treasury branch of the Retirement association, in which he said:

"We have today approximately 286,700 places under the civil service policy, with 6,200 presidential appointments additional, making a grandtotal of 292,900. The national platforms of the leading political parties of the country indorse the civil service law to such an extent as to guarantee its continuance.

"It is reasonable to presume that at least 250,000 places will be included under existing conditions in any of the proposed modes of retirement, or in any mode that may be ultimately adopted. With this number as a suggestive measure of the problem, we readily see that the continuance of the present law, with ample protection to efficiency and integrity, will in time leave the executive branch of the service with a large number of persons well advanced in years.

"We are not planning for any raid upon the national treasury. On the other hand, we are planning, in a general way, to release the national treasury from some burdens that it might otherwise be called upon to meet.

"In the preparation of a bill certain general principles, already practically agreed upon, should be held steadily in view. First, the national treasury should not be expected to pay one single dollar of expense that may be incurred."

TUIMANUA IS GRATEFUL

Thanks President for Gifts and Taking Charge of Islands.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The state department has made public a letter addressed to President Roosevelt by Tuimanua, governor of Manua, thanking the President for his gifts of watches and medals to the six principal chieftains of the Manuan group of the Samoan islands. These gifts were presented on behalf of the President by Captain C. B. T. Moore on April 12. They were accompanied by a letter expressing the gratification of the government and people of the United States for the action of the chieftains in voluntarily ceding the islands to the United States.

Tuimanua says in his letter that it was unanimously resolved by the leading people of Manua, in council convened, that he should forward to the President their thanks for the many blessings of which they have been the recipients since the United States took charge of the islands.

PORTE STILL STANDS OUT

Will Not Consent to Allow Powers to Control Macedonian Money.

Constantinople, Oct. 2.—The porte persists in its unyielding attitude regarding the financial control of Macedonia. Replying to the collective note of September 26 from the six powers, declaring that their decision to assume international control of the finances of Macedonia is unalterable, the porte reiterates what it regards as insuperable objections to the scheme. A deadlock has thus been reached, necessitating fresh measures on the part of the powers.

The delegates of the powers who were to act as financial controllers of Macedonia are arriving at Salonica, but they must remain idle until pressure compels the porte to issue the orders necessary to enable the controllers to enter on their functions.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY paid energetic man or woman in each locality to represent old established mail order house. This is no ordinary agency, but a dignified, genteel, remunerative position. No capital or experience needed. We furnish the work and teach you free. G. A. PARKER, 720 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

Songs & Music Free
In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree; I'm Trying So Hard to Forget You; Come Take a Trip in My Airship; You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May; Good Bye My Lady Love; Under the Anheuser Bush; Teasing; Blue Bell; Bedelia; Navajo; Hiawatha; Always in the Way; Holy City; Alexander, Coax Me, Good By Little Girl, I've Got a Feelin' for You, Hello Central, I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You, ALL above and 25 other Latest SONGS, with MUSIC for piano, sent FREE if you send us TEN cents for the HOUSEHOLD GEM magazine one year. You'll be delighted.
Home Music Co., 1634 Ohio St., Chicago.

LADIES FREE TRIAL Never failing monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate case. POND DRUG CO., 52 Niagara St., Dep. 10, BUFFALO, N.Y.

$5 A DAY SURE. Portraits 30c, frames 12c. Cheapest house on earth. Wholesale catalog free. Agts. wanted. FRANK W. WILLIAMS & CO., 1208 Taylor St., Chicago

WOULD YOU MARRY RICH if otherwise suited and pay when married? For particulars, plain, sealed, send stamp. Home Club, Harvey, Ill.

ELDERLY WIDOW—large means, alone and lonely, would marry a good, companionable man. Address Marie Schultz, Chicago, Ill.

GLENWOOD PARK
New addition for Knoxville; 523 lots and 4 cottages FREE, in the GRAND COMBINATION OFFER; a few lots for people of each locality while they last; special inducements; nothing its equal; investigate the opportunity for a home in the mild mountain climate of East Tennessee; no fake; be convinced; stamp for prospectus and map. W. H. Steward, (Deaderick Building), Knoxville, Tennessee.

MR. WU WOULD RETIRE

Former Minister Wants to Quit Service.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Wu Ting Fang, who was for six years minister from China to the United States, is seeking retirement from official life, according to news which has been received in Washington. In any other country a man who wished to cease working for the government would merely have to cease, but in China it is a mighty difficult thing to get away from an official position.

There are only two reasons that are regarded as sufficient cause for retirement, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Wu can make good on either one. One is ill health, and Mr. Wu is proceeding along this line. The other condition is a matter of tradition. If the officer's parents are 70 years of age and he is the only son he may retire on the theory that he is needed at home. Mr. Wu cannot operate under the condition last named, and, judging from advices which have been received here, it is doubtful if he can prove that his health is such that he should be permitted to retire.

Since Mr. Wu left this country in 1903 his rise in the government service at Pekin has been almost phenomenal, and he is now assistant minister of foreign affairs, the highest position which a Chinese outside the civil service can attain. Mr. Wu has never taken the civil service examinations. It is understood that he aspires to no higher honors, and inasmuch as the duties of his present office are hard, especially when compared with his six years in Washington, he would like to quit Pekin and live in a beautiful home he has in Shanghai. The place was built under the supervision of Mrs. Wu and is one of the finest in the city. It is on the Bubbling Well road, a highway four miles long, and the most fashionable street in Shanghai.

Mr. Wu's desire for retirement has been long felt. Some months ago, after a struggle, he procured a leave of absence of a month, and went to Shanghai. He was ordered back to Pekin, but he pleaded that he was ill and could not return. An agent was sent to Shanghai and Mr. Wu was discovered walking out on the road of the Bubbling Well and apparently feeling well. The agent reported to Pekin and Wu's position became all the more difficult after his return to the capital.

Mr. Wu is now about 63 years of age. During his six years in Washington he became very popular. His rise here was not very fast. In China the decorations a man gets and the honors conferred on him by the throne are the things that count. When he came to the United States Mr. Wu had the honorary title of minister of the court of the fourth grade. Until just before he left he received nothing more than this, and then he was made a regular minister of the court of the fourth grade. Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the present minister, came to Washington with the rank of minister of the court, fourth grade, and honorary minister of the court, third grade. Sir Chentung is a much younger man than Mr. Wu and the latter's feelings were considerably hurt.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton
Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Each hour has its appointed sound,
All life is set in rhythmic times;
The [illegible] escape earth's narrow bound
But God is ringing out the chimes.

THURSDAY.

Opportunity, sooner or later, comes to all who work and wish.

FRIDAY.

We shall one day forget all about duty and do everything from the love of the loveliness of it, the satisfaction of the rightness of it.

SATURDAY.

It is when we feel all broken up and wasted and that we can only bring the bits to God, that He says, "come," and He will take us and mend us and make us whole again.

SUNDAY.

Prayer is so mighty an instrument that no one ever thoroughly mastered all its keys. They sweep along the infinite scale of man's wants and God's goodness.

MONDAY.

No restlessness or discontent can change your lot. Others may have other circumstances surrounding them, but here are yours. You had better make up your mind to accept what you cannot alter. You can live a beautiful life in the midst of your present circumstances.

TUESDAY.

Health and cheerfulness mutually beget each other.

The Point of View

Two angels sat together, bending over a book that was written full of names.

"I see!" said one. "You have your orders, and of course it is right, but it does seem such a pity. I hoped that this poor old woman might be released; she suffers so much, and there is no cure for her poor body, and she is tired, and longs to go. And the girl is so young and pretty and gay, and looking forward so joyfully; it makes me sad even though I know sadness is wrong."

"My dear," said the other, "I felt just as you did at first, till I came to look into it. But I found that the old woman could not possibly be spared at present. Why, all the soul-light of the neighborhood, or nearly all, comes from her. Not only her own family, but the doctor, and the woman who nurses her, and all the neighbors are finding their way by the light she gives, and better still, are getting light of their own. Her old husband used to be a poor creature, with his soul-clothes all black and dirty and ragged, just because she did everything for him; and now he must do for her, and really, you have no idea how much better he is getting to look. I think he may have a very decent little soul if she can only stay a few years longer."

"But the girl?" asked the first angel.

"Oh, the girl!" said the second. "She simply must not stay. She started wrong, poor child. Her father is a millionaire, you know, not one of those who prosper, but really quite destitute; none of her people can do anything for her, for they are starving themselves. I examined her soul-robe yesterday; it is already badly spotted, and some of the spots will be very hard to get out. Now, if she is taken away at once, she can make a new start, and have a better chance, poor lamb! and meanwhile the pain of losing her will be not only medicine, but food and drink, to her suffering family. I expect it to do wonders for them, I truly do."

"I see!" said the first anged. "How little we know!"

"Yes," said the second, "but at least we do know something. We know that we only know a little; whereas formerly we knew nothing at all, and thought we knew everything, just like these other people, poor dears!"

"Poor dears!" echoed the other angel, thoughtfully.—From Laura E. Richards, The Golden Windows. Copyright, Little, Brown & Co.

—From Laura E. Richards' The Golden Window.

Copyright, Little, Brown & Co.

The Cozy Corner

THE EFFECTUAL WAY.

Dear Cozy Cornerites: I am not coming with anything original today, but to tell you of an article I read in a recent number of a magazine. We hear—and know—so much of the strenuous life in these days that we wonder how we accomplish as much as we do, and as for understanding how a woman can do her own housework, sewing, care for her children and get through with all of this in a day that has but twelve hours is past our understanding. So when I read this little article on "Systematic Work" it seemed to me that it might be suggestive to others than myself. This model housekeeper writes: "In January and February I replenish household linens from bargains offered at that time. Sheets, pillowcases, comforters, tablecloths and napkins are made then. In March I make the summer underclothing for the family and plan my garden, deciding what and where I shall plant. During April I am ready to do some gardening, and also begin to make the summer dresses. In May I finish my sewing and clean house.

Through June, July, August and September I have no extra work except to preserve fruits, etc., for winter use. This I do in the forenoons, giving the afternoons to rest and recreation with my family. During these months I find time for much fancy work and prepare most of my Christmas giving then.

In October I begin and finish most of my winter sewing, and in November I prepare for winter by laying in a stock of fuel and provisions. I try then to stock my cellar and provision closet with such staples—flour, sugar, tea, coffee and canned goods, as will last me until the fresh fruits come again.

By preparing in this way for the needs of the family I find that I save quite an amount in buying these things and have the satisfaction of always being prepared for unexpected company, stormy days, when it is impossible to go to town, and many other inconveniences.

In December I have all of the time necessary for the full enjoyment of the Christmas festivities, which, in my family, are supplemented by the birthday anniversaries of three of the children and my own wedding anniversary. These extend through the whole month, and one needs to have plenty of time to properly celebrate them all.

In this way—by a systematic arrangement of my work—an arrangement that nothing is allowed to disturb—I have overcome the difficulties that formerly prevented me from accomplishing all that fell to my lot, and I also find that the expense in money, time and worry, is very much lessened.—Mrs. T. B. S.

AN ECHO FROM THE PAST.

Dear Blade Readers: About ten years ago I read in The Blade that hickory nut oil was very fine hair dressing. I wrote, asking where it could be obtained, and received an answer, but alas, the paper containing it is lost and I write again, hoping some one may have been more careful than I, and kept the recipe and answer, or else that of their own knowledge they can tell me how to prepare the oil, or where I can buy it. We have been interested readers of The Blade for many years and have obtained many useful lessons from it. —Mrs. I. N. Johnson.

"GIVE TO ALL MEN THEIR DUES."

In a recent number of The Blade we had an article with the above caption, in which some suggestions were well expressed, and it roused a train of thought as to whether we do this—give to all their dues—in our daily lives.

The Great Teacher said, "Give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's;" the Declaration of Independence repeats the same idea, and specifies that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that we are all bound to respect these rights by giving all men their dues—i. e., that which is theirs by the grace of God and their own exertions.

The Declaration of Independence was—as all admit—founded upon the principles of justice. Our rights had been interfered with, and our heaven-given privileges of life and liberty had been disregarded; those liberty-loving men feeling too acutely the sting of such evident injustice, determined to defend their rights and in this declaration set forth their reasons for so doing. In the first clause of the instrument they acknowledged their respect and trust in the Divine power, and their determination to protect the rights conferred upon man by that Power, followed this expression.

Many times we can give to others their dues by simply refraining from interference with their actions, and at all times, and in all ways, we should resolve to:

"Give to every one their dues—
Whether pagan, saint, or Jews.
Let us watch with jealous care
This previous gift of Heaven, so dear.
May we never once deny
A privilege that's born on high.
For if we interfere with right
Not only man but God we fight."

Grape Juice—Excellent for Invalids.

Select not over ripe grapes, stem them and place in a porcelain kettle with water to cover the bottom, to prevent burning. Let them come slowly to the boiling point, pour them into a cheesecloth bag and hang it up to drip over night. In the morning the bag may be pressed, but very gently, so as not to press out any of the pulp, which will prevent the jelly from looking clear if mixed with the juice. Sweeten a very little—if the grapes are very sweet no sugar should be added—bring the juice to boil, skimming until prefectly clear, then put it into sterilized bottles with long corks and seal with wax. Keep in a cool place.

Spiced Grapes.

Pulp the grapes then place all in a kettle until quite hot so the seeds may easily be removed by putting the pulp through a colander. Mix pulp, skins and juice, add four pounds of sugar to five pounds of fruit, a tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon, a teaspoonful of cloves (powdered) and a pint of vinegar. Stir well together and boil for three hours on the back of the range, or until it is as stiff as you like. Put in glasses like jelly, and cover with paraffin. This is the best jelly to serve with meats or game.

Grape Conserve.

Prepare five pounds of grapes by removing the seeds, place skin and pulp in a kettle with a equal amount of sugar, the pulp of five organges, a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ground cloves and two pounds of seeded raisins. Boil until thick, which will be in about four hours, then put in little glasses and cover with paraffin, or papers dipped in brandy. This is a very rich conserve and but very little is served at a time.

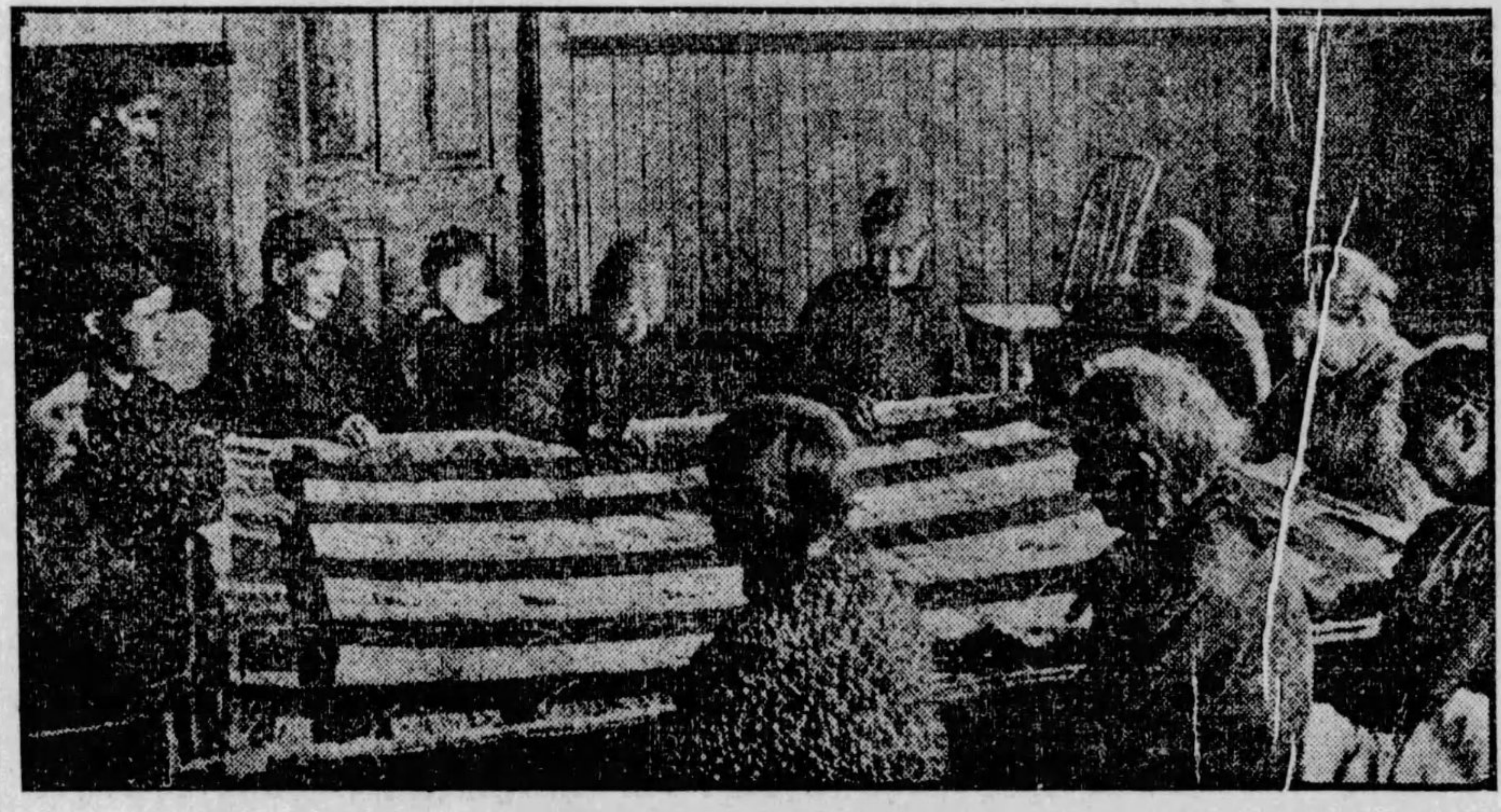
Transforming the Indian.

"The Indians hardly exceed 250,000, and of these, excluding the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory, forty-one per cent., by virtue of the severalty act of 1887, are citizens of the United States," says Miss Alice C. Fletcher, in the Southern Workman. Then she inquires, "What preparation have the Indians had for the responsibilities of citizenship?" and answers her question as follows: "Space forbids any account of the rise of the reservation or of the agency system; both were makeshifts devised to meet exigencies which were strange, pressing, and without historical precedent. Bad as in some instances the 'system' has proved, it was a great advance upon earlier methods of dealing with an alien and untutored people. The Indian has learned that he and his tribe are controlled by the will of one man for a term of years, to be followed by a different man's will for the next term, and so on. There has been no continuity of policy, one fact only persisting, that through all terms one-man power has held almost absolute control of life and property on a reservation. The Indian has also observed that generally those persons in the tribe who made themselves useful or pliant to the purposes of the agent receive benefits from him. As a result, there has grown up in every tribe a set of petty politicians who form a sort of agency ring, and these largely administer tribal affairs through the interpreters and employes, each new agent falling, often unconsciously, into the groove of his predecessor. The tribe knew only the agent or 'father,' the President or 'great father,' with sometimes a 'little father' between these two, who might be either the secretary of the interior or the commissioner of Indian affairs."

To counteract this arbitrary agency control efforts in this direction have been assisted by the better sentiment of the country, and valuable aid has been rendered by the development and influence of the Indian schools and by the establishment of the Indian court of offenses. At first the Indians who were appointed as judges naturally knew little of what constitutes legal evidence, nevertheless they generally meted justice to the offenders brought before them. Changes have taken place in the manner of selecting these judges, due in good measure to the increasing number of young men who have been to school, particularly those who have attended the training schools outside the reservation; these, acting under the stimulus of the allotment of lands under the severalty act with its prospective citizenship, in a tribe known to the writer, secured the election of one of their number as judge, and the newly elected man at once bought a copy of the revised statutes of the state, determined to administer his office as though he were indeed a justice of the peace."

In conclusion Miss Fletcher says that "the question of the Indian resolves itself into the question of training the individual to meet the responsibilities of life, and the same methods we pursue to bring about like results in our own communities are needed to make the Indian intelligent and strong, able to resist evil, and to earn his own livelihood. The government is most generous both in the quality and in the quantity of its Indian schools, and but little more can be asked on this line. The churches have done much in the past, but the demand today is greater than ever before for unstinted Christian work. For the encouragement of all efforts in behalf of our native population it can be stated that there are hundreds of young men and women who are holding positions of responsibility in the many arts and crafts of our country, and these afford ample proof of the capacity of the Indian to become an enlightened citizen of the United States."

Another side of the case is shown in an article by Miss Sybil Carter in the Spirit of Missions. From Miss Carter it is learned that at Onondaga, New York; Oneida, Wisconsin; White Earth, Leech Lake, Red Lake and Birch Coulee, Minnesota; Santee, Nebraska; Greenwood, South Dakota; La Jolla and Mesa Grande, California, the Indian women are taught lace making—which means several things to those who have all their lives been drudges. It means occupation and money, with a desire for more rooms and furnishings, new habits of life, less crowding together, more light. They are not ready for competition, they are too shy and reserved in their new-found industry, but this life where they may sit at home and weave lace is quiet and restful for them. In the picture the women at Birch Coulee are shown making an old fashioned quilt.



INDIAN WOMEN WEAVING.

From Various Sources.

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY LIFE.

Three ounces are necessary, first, of patience,
Then of repose and peace; of conscience
A pound entire is needful;
Of pastimes of all sorts, too,
Should be gathered as much as the hand can hold;
Of pleasant memory and of hope three good drachms
There must be at least. But they should moistened be
With a liquor made from true pleasures which rejoice the heart.
Then of love's magic drops a few—
But use them sparingly, for they may bring a flame
Which naught but tears can drown—
Grind the whole and mix therewith of merriment an ounce
To even. Yet all this may not bring happiness
Except in your orisons you lift your voice
To Him who holds the gift of health.
—Written by Margaret of Navarre in 1500.

The Time Will Come

When it will be a disgrace not to work when one is able.

When everybody will know that selfishness always defeats itself.

When the churches will not be closed as long as the saloons are open.

When to get rich by making others poorer will be considered a disgrace.

When the Golden Rule will be regarded as the soundest business philosophy.

When the same standard of morality will be demanded of men as of women.

When all true happiness will be found in doing the right, and only the good will be found to be real.

When the business man will find that his best interests will be the best interests of the man at the other end of the bargain.

When all hatred, revenge, and jealousy will be regarded as boomerangs which inflict upon the thrower the injury intended for others.

When a man who seeks amusement by causing pain or taking the life of innocent, dumb creatures will be considered a barbarian.

When every man will be his own physician, and will carry his own remedy with him—when mind, not medicine, will be the great panacea.

When men will realize that there can be no real pleasure in wrongdoing because the sting and pain that follow more than outweigh the apparent pleasure.

When the world will have everything to sell and nothing to give, and the price it demands will be the best service the purchaser can render the race.

When it will be found that repression and punishment are not reformative, and our prisons will be transformed into great educative and character building institutions.

When it will be found that physical and chemical forces were intended to release man from all physical drudgery, and so free his mind from the burden of living-getting that he can make a life.

When no man will be allowed to say that the world owes him a living, since the world owes him nothing that he should not pay for: it owes a living only to cripples, invalids, and all others who can not, through some misfortune, help themselves.

When the "best society" will consist of men and women of brains, culture and achievement, rather than those whose chief merit and distinction lie in the possession of unearned fortunes which they make it the business of their lives to squander.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

In a modest street in Athens, Ga., stands the "Home, Sweet Home" of John Howard Payne's song—the house where he met and wooed his sweetheart and promised wife, Mary Harden, writes N. Josephine Brangwin, in the October Pilgrim.

At that time Payne was making a theatrical tour through the south, and stopped at Athens. Here he met Mary, and it was a case of love at first sight with both. He returned to New York, but love's spell was strong, and he soon came back. With each return his visit was prolonged, and finally he engaged board with Mary's mother, and here, for a number of years, he made his home.

The house is a well-preserved wooden structure, painted white, and stands with its side facing the street. It is built in no particular style. Its plain lines and long, slanting roof in the rear resemble the Long Island farmhouse; the green blinds, wide, comfortable porch across the front ("gallery" it is called by the people of the south), the pleasant airy hall, give it a typical southern appearance.

There is a small grassy lawn shaded by sweet-gum and magnolia trees, and in the rear of the house is a profusion of honeysuckles.

Inside the house, at the left of the hall, is a pleasant, well-lighted parlor, and here Payne wrote. On one side is a brick fireplace that gives the room an old-time atmosphere which even the substitution of modern glass in the low, broad windows, cannot wholly destroy. Here by the wall stands Payne's favorite chair with one of its quaint arms and a part of the rush bottom gone the way of all things. Above the chair hangs the picture of Mary's mother, a sweet-faced woman clad in black silk and dainty lace, and across from the mother, the pictures of Payne and Mary, hanging side by side. The picture of Payne is a fine oil painting done in New York and presented to Mary on the eve of his departure for England. The one of Mary is done in India ink.

Mary Harden was Payne's first and only love. At home and abroad he was feted and flattered; praised for his beauty and ability and constantly thrown in the society of beautiful and accomplished women, but never was his heart disloyal to this southern girl. That they did not marry was because of his poverty. He was an indefatigable worker, but others, not himself, profited by his labors. His death was caused by mental strain and financial embarrassment.

In the October Harper's, Henry W. Nevinson makes some startling revelations of phases of slavery and of the slave trade as it is today carried on in Africa, seen by him on his recent secret expedition:

"At five o'clock one afternoon I saw two slaves carrying fish through an open square at Benguela, and enjoying their contact with civilization in the form of another native who was driving them along like oxen with a sjambob. The same man who was offered the forty slaves at £18 a head had in sheer pity bought a little girl from a Portuguese lady last autumn, and he found her back scored all over with the cut of the chicotte, just like the back of a trek-ox under training. An Englishman coming down from the interior last African winter was roused at night by loud cries in a Portuguese trading house at Mashiko. In the morning he found that a slave had been flogged, and tied to a tree in the cold all night. He was a man who had only lately lost his liberty, and was undergoing the process which the Portuguese call 'taming,' as applied to new slaves who are sullen and show no pleasure in the advantages of their position. In another case, only a few weeks ago, an American saw a woman with a full load on her head and a baby on her back passing the house where he happened to be staying. A big native, the slave of a Portuguese trader in the neighborhood, was dragging her along with a rope, and beating her with a whip as she went. The American brought the woman into the house and kept her there. Next day the Portuguese owner came in a fury with forty of his slaves, breathing out slaughters, but, as is usual with the Portuguese, he shrank up when he was faced with courage. The American refused to give the woman back, and ultimately she was restored to her own distant village, where she still is. I would willingly give the names in the last case and in all others; but one of the chief difficulties of the whole subject is that it is impossible to give names without exposing people out here to the hostility and persecution of the Portuguese authorities and traders."

Miss Lizzie Johnson, of Casey, Ill., has been an invalid for twenty years, and for fourteen years has never been free from pain nor able to sit up; but during that time she has raised $8,000 for missions, and has supported native workers in foreign mission fields who have given sixty-eight years of service. She has done all this by making and selling book-marks. She has conducted the correspondence and managed the whole business while lying in bed in great suffering. Her book-marks, which are said to be beautiful, sell at from ten to twenty-five cents apiece, and 75,000 of them have been sold all around the world. A gunner on the government gunboat Kentucky, while in the harbor at Japan, got the whole crew to buy book-marks. The crew spoke fifteen different languages.

GOOD TO KNOW.

A breakfast food which no one but farmer's folks can have at its best, is whole wheat, soaked for twenty-four hours in warm water, drained thoroughly, sprinkled with nut meats and eaten with cream. Fruit juices added, are liked by some, but in no other breakfast food can such a rich, nutty flavor be had.

In making quince jelly of the parings and poorer parts of the fruit, be careful to omit the cores and the seeds, or your jelly will be a stringy, ropy syrup. The mucilaginous qualities of the seeds and cores make them useless for anything except a preparation for keeping the hair in curl.

Use your old shirtwaists to make corset covers of, when they are no longer useful as waists. Cut out the sleeves and the neck, as low as you wish it, gather the upper part into a band of beading, finish the armholes with the same, and trim with lace. Generally these waists are made of better material than is usually used for corset covers, so one can have extra nice covers by utilizing them.

For Christmas flowers, plant bulbs in October. Give them as far as possible natural conditions—such as they would have out of doors—by keeping them after planting, in a cool, dark cellar with little water. Along the last of November bring them to the light and warmth, and by Christmas they will be ready to bloom.

A bulb planted in an ornamental pot will make a beautiful Christmas gift for an invalid friend.

A cheap, pretty and effectual screen for a gas grate, is made of a piece of fine wire-netting, fastened to the corners at the top and bottom of the grate, with small, brass rings, hooked to a cup and saucer hook, fastened on each corner. This will prevent one's clothing from catching fire in passing the grate and can be easily removed when desired.

Linings for wash dresses should be cut lengthwise—the same as the outside, while for woolen materials cut the linings on the crosswise of the goods and they will not draw out of shape, but the garment cannot be washed without removing the lining.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

The idea suggested by "Cleo Davis" in a recent number of the M. G. R., seems to have appealed to more than one of our readers, judging from the new members who have asked for admission since reading her letter. After making their requests for admission and promising "to do all they can," etc., these new friends write as follows:

I have been doing some hard thinking since I read "Cleo Davis'" idea for a letter circle, and I would like to be "in it," providing I can qualify for membership in the M. G. R.

I do not, however, exactly understand what is expected; whether it is to be an individual affair, or if several are to collaborate as our writer friends sometimes do.

If the idea is taken up by the M. G. R.'s I think a very pleasant amendment to Cleo's motion would be that we have reports occasionally telling of the different kinds of "cheering" we have found to do, and how successful we have been in our efforts. Meantime let us hear again from Sis Cleo.—Annie Thornlow, Ind.

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s: It seemed to me that "Cleo Davis," in her letter circle idea, has struck something practical, and I should like permission to belong to the M. G. R., and to one of these circles, promising to keep the rules of the M. G. R. and to do all the cheering I can. I would like to have the idea explained a little more fully though. Is each member of a circle to select some one subject for their efforts and write to them every week?

Shall we be on the lookout for those who seem "sad or sorry" and write to them, haphazard whenever the spirit moves us, or will addresses of those needing what comfort we may be able to give them, be furnished by Miss Prudence, or someone else?

The only letter circle I ever knew anything about was one where some members started a letter, sent it to another who added a page or two, forwarded it to a third member, and so on until it was returned to its original writer. It was fun at first, but I soon found it tiresome and the letter became so ponderous that it was expensive in the matter of postage. Will Miss Davis please explain if that is her idea?—"Kentucky Tom."

This youth is ambitious, and wishes to be considered a "charter member" of the first circle. If he begins the work Miss Prudence hopes his enthusiasm will hold out:

Three cheers for Miss Davis! She is practical, for one thing, and she has given me an idea. Think what that means to a "mere man" from Arkansas!

The idea came to me all of a sudden when I read her letter, so I have "jined," and wish my name put down as a charter member of the first circle. More than this, I have picked out my man to "do for!"

He is a young fellow from these parts who has had a lot of hard luck all his life, but he has pegged away at every kind of work that came along, until he has scraped together enough money to give him a start in a college a couple of hundred miles from here.

He was feeling homesick beforehand, when he realized that he did not know a soul down there, and had no one to keep him in touch with the village politics here.

When I notified him that I would write to him every other week—there wouldn't be anything to write oftener than that—he certainly seemed a great deal happier, though how he will feel when he has to read my letters twice a month is another story. But I shall do the best I can as a reporter of home news, and I am now looking for some other sad sinner to practice on in the alternate weeks.—"Johnny, the Penman."

It seems as if it were now in order for Miss Davis to come to the front and farther explain her ideas.—Ed.

Last week Miss Prudence had the pleasure of a personal interview with "New England Girl," and in spite of the fact that it "rained cats and dogs"—so to speak—all day, the visit was a very pleasant one for the Chaperon. How the "Girl" enjoyed it is best told in this letter:

O dear me! "New England Girl" fears she has brought trouble on herself, which dampens her happiness in being able to do a little boasting. It is just this way: She has been visiting in Ohio for the past few weeks, and one day she took it into her head to make Miss Prudence a visit, as she might not have another chance soon, so she broke the news as gently as possible to her intended victim. But the shock was too great for our Chaperon's system, and the M. G. R. column for that week was a minus quantity, and now you know who to blame for it, though Miss Prudence politely assigns other reasons for its nonappearance.

Of course, I feel very sorry for the rest of you, but I am now patting myself on the back to think I have had a "personal photo" of Miss Prudence— a photo taken with the lenses of my eyes, and I assure you it beats the imaginary ones "all holler."

I also wish to announce to you that I had the honor of carrying an umbrella over the Chaperon's head—for it never rains but it pours in Toledo—and Miss Prudence is shorter than I am. I also had the good fortune to meet the "Schoolmistress," and the sight of her made me wish "I were a child again" so I could return to the 'cademy.

Now that I have said enough to make some of you envious, I think I will bid you good-bye, and tell you that I may be back soon and bring company with me.—"New England Girl."

WHY?

Why, muvver, why
Did God pin the stars up so tight in the sky?
Why did the cow jump right over the moon?
An' why did the dish run away with the spoon?
'Cause didn't he like it to see the cow fly?
Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver why
Can't little boys jump to the moon if they try?
An' why can't they swim just like fishes an' fings?
An' why does the little live birdies have wings,
An' live little boys have to wait till they die?
Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver, why
Was all of vose blackbirds all baked in a pie?
Why couldn't we have one if I should say "Please?"
An' why does it worry when little boys tease?
An' why can't fings never be now—but bime-by?
Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver, why
Does little boys froats always ache when they cry?
An' why does it stop when they're cuddled up close?
An' what does the sandman do days, do you s'pose?
An' why do you fink he'll be soon comin' by?
Why, muvver, why?
—Ethel M. Kelley in The Century.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEERKAT

South Africa is a land of pet animals. The feathered and four-footed creatures are all delightful, having the quaintest and most amusing ways and being every easily tamed. It is really surprising how soon one of the wild creatures of the veldt will make a place for itself in the home and become a friend of the family. There is one trait which all the bird and animel pets seem to have in common, and that is a strong spirit of rivalry and jealousy, each striking to be first in the affections of master or mistress.

The commonest of all pets is the meerkat, one or more of these cunning little animals being found in almost every homestead. No prettier or funnier live toys could be imagined, and one is led to wonder if the meerkats were not created for the express purpose of being made into pets. They are more like prairie-dogs than anything else, living in deep holes underground and feeding chiefly on roots and succulent bulbs. They live in colones and spend a great deal of time basking in the warm sunshine. They will allow you to approach quite close, standing upon their hind legs in their favorite attitude, like tiny dogs begging. If their fearless and impudent manner tempts you to dismount in the hope of catching one, they all pop into their holes so suddenly that it seems that they have disappeared by magic.

There are two kinds of meerkats; one red, with a bushy tail like a squirrel; the other grey, with a slim, pointed tail. The latter kind is the one that makes such a charming pet. His coat of softest fur resembles that of a tabby cat and is always kept spotlessly clean. His tiny ears, feet and nose are all most delicately and daintily finished off. A broad circle of black surrounds his large, dark eyes. The forehead is large and prominent, indicating great intelligence and sagacity, in which respect the meerkat almost equals the dog. Impudence and independence are the meerkat's most prominent characteristics. He appears absolutely fearless and will coolly walk up to a strange dog, no matter how large and savage the latter may be, and carefully investigate the intruder on all sides with the greatest curiosity, expressing contempt and cusiosity in a succession of little, short barks—Quark! quark! quark! The dog's astonishment at the queer behavior of this strange little animal is most amusing. The latter is soon on the friendliest terms with all the dogs of the place, showing a preference for those with long, soft hair, in which he nestles on cold days. Out-of-doors he is the inseparable satellite of the dog, following him as closely as the latter follows his master.

The meerkat is an inveterate thief and revels in mischief, indulging in destructiveness just for the fun of the thing. You cannot, however, remain angry with a meerkat very long; for he will assume his proudest attitude and most benevolent smile, calling to you in the softest and sweetest of his many voices. To express his supreme content he will lie flat on his stomach in the sunshine, with all his legs stretched out straight. He lies so flat that he seems like an empty skin and causes one to wonder what has become of his bones. Meerkats are generally capured during a long drouth, when they are forced to travel great distances from their holes in search of water. They sicken and die in a cold, damp country, but thrive in a hot, dry climate.—From Sports Afield.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEERKAT.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUG.

New Work.................. **Buckeye Jr.**
Solutions.................. **W. P. E.**

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a learned French Jesuit, sent by Louis XIV to China with five other missionaries in July 1686. They were invited to Pekin, where he and one of his companions were required to remain in attendance upon the emperor, the famous Kanghi, who committed to him the erection of great buildings, and was so pleased with him that he caused a church and a residence to be built for him within the bounds of his palace, and commissioned him to return to his native country and engage as many missionaries as he could find to go to China. He returned to France in 1697, returning to China two years later with ten new missionaries. He died in Pekin June 28, 1732, after laboring in the cause of science for fifty years. He wrote four books of travel based on his personal experiences.

ALICE HASTY.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What is the length of one side of an equilateral triangle the area of which is 160 sq. rds.?

MILTON.

3.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—The father of Tekoa. (1 Chron. 2:24.)

2.—A country in the land of Edom. (Gen. 32:3.)

3.—A liquid measure mentioned in the Bible. (Ezek. 45-24.)

4.—A place in the land of the Chaldeans. (Gen. 11:28.)

5.—A consonant.

C. M. B.

4.—HIDDEN BIBLICAL CHARACTERS.

1.—I am a citizen of this great American nation.

2.—This is my pet ermine.

3.—Put the barrel in the kitchen.

4.—She has very little vitality.

5.—Home is better than all other places.

6.—One house is exactly diagonal from the other.

7.—One of the minor pests is a mosquito.

8.—I heard a most remarkable sound.

E. SUGDEN.

Who can tell what is meant by the term: "Widow's Quarantine"?

BUCKEYE JR.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Heroism is simple and yet it is scarce. Every one who does the best he can is a hero."

HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of September 21.

1.—James Boswell.

2.—Words forming square: Whist, honor, ingle, soles, tress.

3.—At the end of 5 hours, when A will have gone 15 miles, B will have gone around once and 15 miles on the second lap, and C will have gone twice around and 15 miles on the third lap.

4.—Swash, wash, ash; there, here, ere; relate, elate, late, peat, eat, at.

5.—The Bell-bird is a native of some of the warmer parts of South America, and is remarkable for the metallic resonance of its cry, which resembles the tolling of a bell, with pauses varying from a minute to several minutes. It is about the size of a jay; the male is snow white and has a tubular appendage rising from his forehead, which, when emptied, is pendulous, but can be filled with air by a communication from the palate, and then rises erect to the height of nearly three inches. He generally takes his place in the top of a lofty tree, and his tolling can be heard for a distance of three miles. It resounds through the forest not only at morning and evening, but also at midday, when the heat of the sun has silenced almost every other creature.

6.—Longfellow wrote:

"Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves, lies fortune and defeat."

Chat.

Pauline was the only "lady attendant" at the 'Cademy this morning.

Lewis Anderson, J. E. Moorhead, Buckeye, jr., and Sherman were on the "boys' side."

Lewis says his summer vacation is over, and he hopes to come to 'Cademy more regularly. The Schoolmistress hopes so, too.

Buckeye jr., please make the frequency of your presence reduce the percentage of your absence. Being such a good mathematician you can surely manage so simple a problem.

Sherman, thank you for new work. Come in often.

The Banner goes to the boys this time, W. P. E. having sent in most solutions to August puzzles, and Buckeye Jr. having furnished most new work used.

I go to prove my soul!
I see my path as birds their trackless way.
I shall arrive—
What time, what circuit first,
I ask not.
In some time, His good time,
I shall arrive!
He guides me and the bird—
In His good time.
—Paracelsus.

TYPHOON CAUSES DAMAGE

Death List in Philippines Continues to Grow.

Manila, Sept. 29.—Reports now coming in from places along the path of the recent typhoon in the Island of Luzon and the southern islands indicate great loss of life and property. In the waters surrounding Samar and other islands, many coasting vessels and island transports have been wrecked. The coast guard cutter Leyte is a complete wreck, and eleven Americans and twenty-four natives were drowned.

At the town of Sorsogon, fifteen natives were drowned.

The loss on hemp plantations is estimated at $1,000,000.

The army transport Juan Rodnigues is ashore at Legaspi.

In the interior of the island of Samar thousands of natives are homeless and the same report comes from many of the other small islands.

The army posts in the southern islands have been destroyed.

The civil and military authorities are pushing aid to the suffering people in the form of supplies of food and shelter.

Owing to the destruction of the telegraph system, reports received from other points are very meagre.

Washington, Sept. 29.—General Corbin, commanding the division of the Philippines today cabled the war department further details of the damage done to government property there by the recent typhoon. He says that temporary shelter posts at Hartshorne, Catubig, Tagibaran, Taviran, Grandara and Bulao were destroyed. Camp Connell was injured, and adds: "Launches Hercules and Lorcha, with rations, all for Gondara, were blown ashore near Taranguan; the Lorcha was distributing coal near Taranguan.

"Baslan reports the Carmen ashore on the east coast of Samar, and the insular government coast guard vessel Leyte wrecked on the west coast near Allen. All officers and six passengers on the Leyte were lost.

"Artificer Joseph L. Rulon, company E, Twenty-first infantry, was killed and several officers and men injured at Hartshorne. The damage to property in and around the city is mainly confined to unroofing buildings, can be repaired. Manila and McKinley about $3,500, the latter not more than $700. Land telegraph system demoralized."

General Corbin does not confirm the rumor previously cabled by him to the effect that the military post at Malahi had been destroyed.

HE ASSISTED BOTH SIDES

Asphalt Company Official Says Venezuelans Used Railroad.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Bermuda Asphalt Co.'s railroad transported revolutionary troops in Venezuela during the Matos rebellion in 1901, its steamer Viking carried revolutionary supplies and the company's acting superintendent on more than one occasion gave the revolutionists food and supplies.

Testimony to this effect was given by John Perry who was acting superintendent for the company in 1891, in the suit brought by the Venezuelan government to recover $11,000,000 from the asphalt company because of the company's alleged participation in this revolution. Perry declared, however, that the revolutionary troops were transported only because similar transportation had been accorded the government troops; that the supplies and arms carried on the Viking were smuggled on board by individuals without the company's consent; and that his contributions of food and supplies to the revolutionists was entirely a personal act and was done to avoid the trouble a refusal would have caused.

Perry said he had been appointed acting superintendent to succeed Superintendent Jeffs, who had been suspended for assisting the Matos element. He added that Jeffs had told him that whatever assistance he had given the revolutionists had been personal and had been done to avoid trouble.

WOULD SHOW THE CHINESE

Permanent Exhibit of American Goods at Shanghai Is Being Planned.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—A permanent industrial and commercial exhibit will soon be established at Shanghai, China, by Baruch Cerf of that place, who is here perfecting arrangements. It is said by the promoters that the exhibit will enhance American commerce by properly introducing and advertising goods among the Chinese merchants. Concerning the projected exhibit, Secretary of War Taft said in an interview prior to his departure for Washington:

"The project is one that commands my hearty commendation. If it should be put through it will be the first intelligent effort of American merchants to go after the business of the Orient. Situated as are American merchants and possessing, as we believe, the best output in the world, they are nevertheless being hopelessly outclassed in the quest for the immense commerce of China and other oriental countries. It is high time something was done after the order of our chambers of commerce at home, so that the oriental merchants can have presented to them the kind of goods they want in the way they want them. Americans are not sending the right goods over there, and what they do send is not put up in packages calculated to attract the merchants."

TALK ONE-CENT POSTAGE

Wholesale and Retail Men's Convention Takes the Question Up.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—At a joint meeting of the committee composed of wholesale and retail dealers and the secretaries of the various commercial organizations throughout the country held here yesterday, the one-cent letter postage question was discussed. No definite action was taken, and the question will occupy the attention of the joint meeting again.

Among those who spoke advocating the reduced postage rate were A. T. Anderson, former postmaster of Cleveland, Ohio, and George T. McIntosh, of Cleveland, who has had charge of the postal affairs of the National Hardware association for several years.

CHALK TALK MAN IS DEAD

Frank Beard, the Illustrator, Dies at His Chicago Home.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Frank Beard, a well known illustrator, died at his home in this city last night of cerebral hemorrhage. He was widely known as the originator of "Chalk talk" and for many years has been connected with the Ram's Horn, a religious publication. Beard was born in Cincinnati 63 years ago.

FREE

The Man Medicine Receipt Free to All Suffering Men.

You—a man—are not a man unless you are a man in every sense.

There are thousands living dead lives today — weak, debilitated, exhausted, disqualified.

There are thousands of others who are strong, potent, able, stalwart and vigorous—and made so by the great Man Medicine—the medicine for man-weakness, the cure for incapacity.

You can have this great remedy, and get it at most any drug store by sending for the great free prescription. Sent free in plain envelope to any man who writes for it—no cost of any kind—no bills, no receipts, no papers to sign—free—absolutely—to any and every sufferer.

The Man Medicine receipt or prescription has made **men** of thousands who had ceased to enjoy the reality of real life actions.

It will do as much for you as it has for others.

Be a man.

Be the man you want to be—be as you used to be—be **human**—be natural and right.

Man Medicine does it—does what you want it to do—swiftly, strongly, naturally, and the great free prescription is yours for the asking—sent free to any address.

INTERSTATE REMEDY CO.
297 Luck Building. Detroit, Mich.

UNIVERSITY WINS CASE

Will Receive $20,000 From Estate of Late Mrs. Bennett.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 29.—Judge Freas in the Orphans' court today handed down an opinion in the case of the trustees of the American University of Washington against the executors of the estate of Mrs. Priscilla Bennett, of this city, in which he decides in favor of the university trustees. Mrs. Bennett was a wealthy member of the Methodist church and in a letter to Bishop Hurst in 1898 signified her intention of giving $25,000 for the erection of a building in connection with the university to be known as Pennsylvania hall and a short time afterwards paid $5,000 on the subscription.

Before any further payments were made Mrs. Bennett died. The executors of her estate refused to pay the remaining $20,000 on the ground that no steps had been taken by the trustees of the university to carry out the work for which the gift was intended. The trustees then brought suit. According to the decision of Judge Freas Pennsylvania hall must be completed before all of the $20,000 is paid to the university trustees.

TALKS DOCTRINE OF LOVE

Sunday School Children Cheer the Oil King.

Cleveland, Oct. 2.—For the third time in his short stay in Cleveland, John D. Rockefeller has shown himself entirely different from the unflattering pictures in which he has been drawn by popular fancy.

Yesterday morning at a Sunday school rally at the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, as superintendent, he addressed the children with such a great heartedness, frankness and wit, that he completely captured their hearts. His talk was received by an uproar of youthful enthusiasm.

Mr. Rockefeller was dressed as usual, wearing the frock coat, gray trousers and flower which characterize him. He also wore the wig which he adopted this summer.

From the moment he stepped to the front of the platform and made his opening remarks he had his audience with him. It was apparent that he was in even a more genial mood than he is usually. All the younger children of the primary grades, which meet in another room, were gathered in the first rows directly in front of him, and to them he addressed his remarks particularly.

After calling attention to the fact that Mrs. Rockefeller was present for the first time in two years, because she had recovered from a long illness, Mr. Rockefeller continued:

"Now, after we've extended a welcome to all, I want to ask the reason why we come to Sunday school every Sunday. Is it to play marbles, boys? Do you girls come to sew baby clothes? Now tell me," and the oil king stooped a little lower and became more confidential.

"I'm going to tell you a story. There was once a little boy, just like you down there in the front row. He didn't like things as they were. He dreamed one night that he had made a world where there was no Sunday school. He thought that he liked it. He thought in his sleep that it was a beautiful place. But soon he began to miss something. There was something lacking. He took the matter to heart. Somebody asked if he had made that world. 'Yes,' he answered, tearfully, 'but I'll never do it again.'"

The applause was deafening. The children jumped up and down in their seats and stamped on the floor. Above all the noise Mr. Rockefeller stood, laughing heartily. For several minutes the applause continued and was only stopped by the older members of the school. Then Mr. Rockefeller, who was considerably affected, continued his talk.

"Why do we come to Sunday school? Why did the little boy miss his Sunday school? Why? We come here to learn how to love each other and show that love to the world. Isn't that it? That is what Jesus did for us and for every man and woman on the face of the earth. It was his mission and we are carrying it out."

With these words Mr. Rockefeller ended his address. Again applause filled the room.

Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the church, spoke, following Mr. Rockefeller.

"I've seen a most remarkable thing," he said. "I've seen the contribution plate pass Mr. Rockefeller. That's something I've never seen before. But we'll waylay him later, perhaps at the door. Once more the cheers for the richest man in the world filled the auditorium. The meeting was prolonged half an hour as a result of the ovation given the superintendent of the school. After the church service there were still left on Mr. Rockefeller's features traces of the smile occasioned by the ovation he had received from his students. He was happy.

HE SCORES ROCKEFELLER

Rev. Dr. Gladden Scoffs at Survival of the Fittest Doctrine.

Columbus, O., Oct. 2.—Rev. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational church, last evening delivered a sermon on "The Workingman and His Family," in which he spoke of the recent visit which prominent business and professional men of Cleveland paid to John D. Rockefeller.

Dr. Gladden said that these persons "attempted to defend against criticism, a man who had been accused of building great fortunes on injustice and extortion and their spokesman based his defense of the crushing rivals by discrimination of railway rates" on the law of the survival of the fittest. Dr. Gladden declared that there are people who are determined to "cling to the brute inheritance" and to build their morality, at any rate, their commercial morality, upon it.

Said Dr. Gladden: "These are unwilling to 'let the ape and tiger die' out of human nature, but prefer to take them as models of human conduct. But that attempt will hardly be successful. Today, that the entire force of Christianity is against it is only part of the truth; the entire course of nature is against it.

"At any rate you know that the survival of the fittest is not the law of family. Families are not built on the plan of having the strong devour the weak and the big fish eat up the little ones. The law of the family is 'each for all and all for each,' that is what fills the home with the light and joy of heaven."

TAFT TRAIN A FAST ONE

Breaks All Records Between Laughlin Junction and Connellsville.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 2.—The special train bearing Secretary of War Taft and party to Washington, arrived here early today, after making the fastest time ever made on the Pittsburg division of the B. & O. railway.

The train left Laughlin Junction at 7:59 and ran to Connellsville, a distance of 55 miles, in one hour and seventeen minutes, which is record time between these points.

Secretary Taft was still in bed when the train reached here.

SAYS HE KILLED CUSTER

Rain-in-the-Face Signed a Confession Just Before Death.

Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 30.—The long dispute as to who fired the shot that killed General Custer has been ended by a signed confession made by Rain-in-the-Face, who died recently at Little Eagle, S. D. He says:

"I killed him. I was so close that I saw the powder that blackened his face."

SECRET OF VICTORIES

Partly Explained by Extraordinary Surgical Precautions.

Detroit, Sept. 28.—Surgeon General Suzuki, of the Imperial Japanese navy, in his address before the fourteenth convention of Military Surgeons of the United States, made what was declared by Medical Director J. S. Wise, of the United States navy, to be the most valuable contribution of modern times to naval surgery. He described in detail and at length the surgical methods used in the Japanese fleet; told how surgeons before every engagement carefully inspected the eyes of all gunners on the warships; how the ears of every man in the fleet were plugged with cotton before the firing began, and how Admiral Togo fought his fleet from the compass bridge of the Mikisha instead of conning tower.

"Much of our success in the treatment of wounds," said Dr. Suzuki, "I ascribe to the fact that before every engagement I ordered each member of the crew to bathe and put on perfectly clean underclothing. In a great many shot wounds fragments of clothing are carried into the body, and our insistence upon clean underclothing prevented many cases of blood poisoning among our wonded. Our experience during the war proved that the conning tower of a warship is a most dangerous situation. Fragments of shell penetrate through the slits in the tower made to furnish the commanding officer a range of vision and do great damage. Realizing this fact Admiral Togo in all the naval engagements directed his fleet from the compass bridge of the Mikisha without receiving at any time the slightest wound.

"The vision of the men who fire the guns on a warship must necessarily be of the very best if their shots are to count. Before every engagement the surgeons in the Japanese fleets examined carefully the eyes of all the gunners. Any of them found with slight impairment of vision were treated and if the impairment was too grave to yield to immediate treatment their places filled by men whose eyes were perfect.

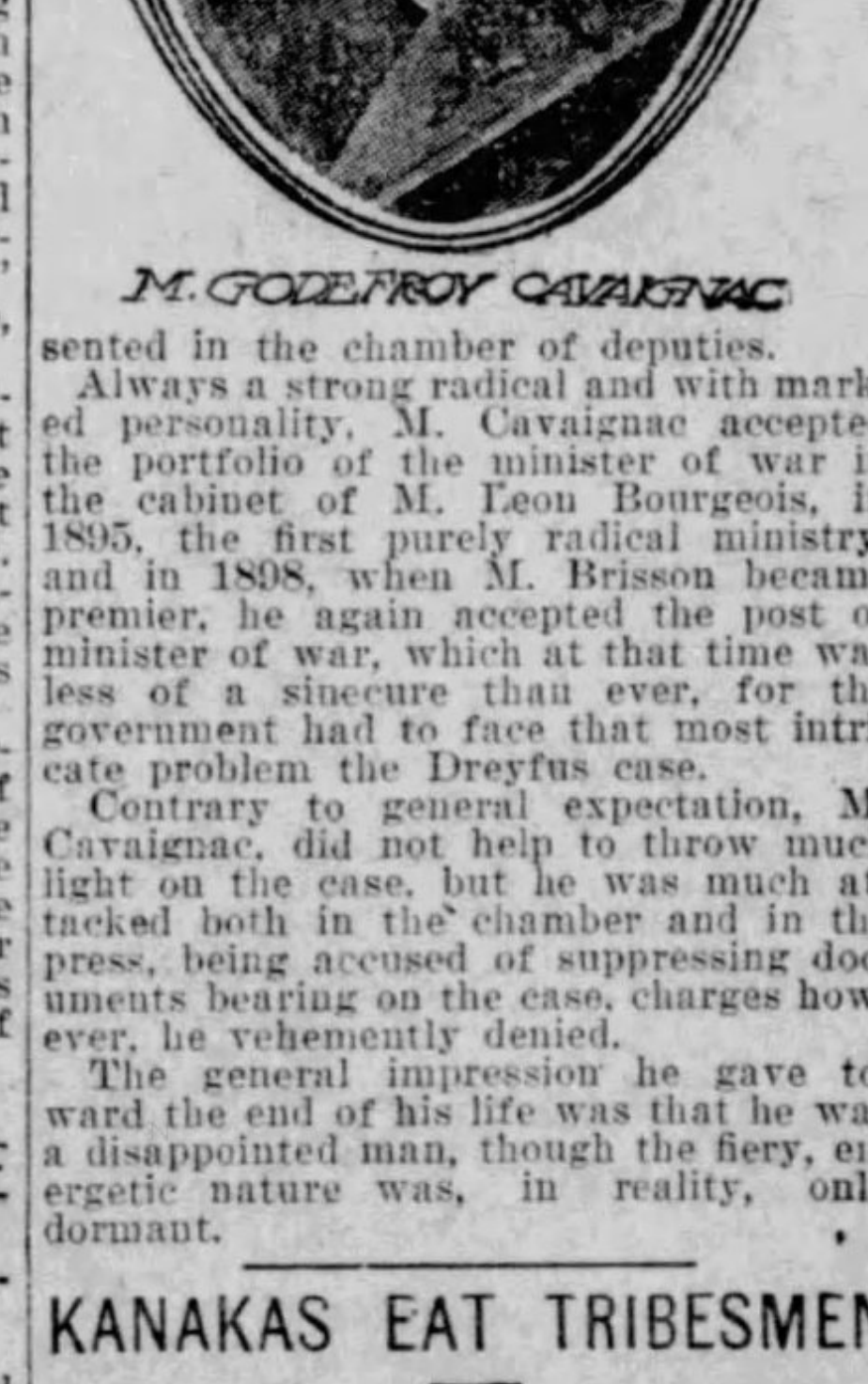
"And, too, during engagements, every battery crew was supplied with water in which a one per cent solution of boracic acid had been mixed to wash out their eyes when they became affected by powder, smoke or dust. We also issued to every man in the fleets before going into action cotton wool with which to plug his ears and thereby prevent rupture of the ear drums by the concussion of the gun fire." Dr. Suzuki said that by the issuance of quantities of extra heavy clothing, gloves and boots, the crews of the Japanese ships were so well fortified against cold that despite the winter operations against Port Arthur not one case of frost bite was brought into the surgeries of the ships. The issuance of large brimmed straw hats during the summer also, he said, prevented any sunstrokes among the crews of the fleet.

Dr. Suzuki described at length the aseptic methods used in the Japanese navy which he said are practically the same as those used by the rest of the world. He said that the Japanese surgeons had discovered that it is impracticable during action to attempt anything but the most necessary first dressing of severe wounds. After the action is over, he said, the surgery should be made ready for the absolutely necessary operations, but in all cases where possible, the wounded men should be hurried to a base hospital before being operated upon. Discussing the location of surgeries on warships, he said that the Japanese experience has been that they should all be located below the water line, as locations above that point are too much exposed to the enemy's fire. He urged the necessity for removing from the decks of warships all objects not absolutely necessary to the operation of the ship, and described how 23 men were killed and wounded on the Mikasa by fragments of a semaphore which was struck by a shell.

A DREYFUS CASE VICTIM

Death of Former French Minister of War Was Sudden.

Godefrey Cavaignac, who was French minister of war during the exciting period of the Dreyfus case, died suddenly Monday at his home at Saint Calais, Department of the Sartha, which he represented in the chamber of deputies.



M. GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC

Always a strong radical and with marked personality, M. Cavaignac accepted the portfolio of the minister of war in the cabinet of M. Leon Bourgeois, in 1895, the first purely radical ministry, and in 1898, when M. Brisson became premier, he again accepted the post of minister of war, which at that time was less of a sinecure than ever, for the government had to face that most intricate problem the Dreyfus case.

Contrary to general expectation, M. Cavaignac did not help to throw much light on the case, but he was much attacked both in the chamber and in the press, being accused of suppressing documents bearing on the case, charges however, he vehemently denied.

The general impression he gave toward the end of his life was that he was a disappointed man, though the fiery, energetic nature was, in reality, only dormant.

KANAKAS EAT TRIBESMEN

Cannibalism Near Mallicolo Is Discovered by Traders.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 29.—News of a cannibal feast by blacks at Mallicolo was received yesterday by the Miowera. Two natives of Moskelyn island were trading when they were waylaid near Mallicolo by Kanakas. The men were slaughtered and their bodies carried to a coast village, where they were opened as game and prepared for a feast. The bodies were placed in a native canoe and as the murderers were leaving they incurred the suspicion of M. Vigourez, a French trader. The natives told him they had killed some pigs and the Frenchman, believing their story, allowed them to go.

It subsequently transpired that several tribes were assembled and a feast of human flesh was held. White settlers learned of this and, under pressure, the natives admitted they had roasted the bodies and devoured the arms and legs of the unfortunate men.

Lovely Book of Scenery Free.
Just to boom our big illustrated family magazine we will send by return mail prepaid a beautiful engraved book of views of the Rockies and our great monthly magazine a year on trial for only 15c. Clubs of 3 and 3 books (different) 45c. Stamps taken. Offer limited—end at once. Western Magazine, Sta. 79, Denver, Col.

POTTER LAUDS JAPANESE

Bishop Praises Them and President for Peace Treaty.

New York, Sept. 28.—Addressing the annual diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, diocese of New York, Bishop Henry Gorman Potter urged the convention to take some action as a body, before adjournment, on the recent peace conference at Portsmouth and the action of President Roosevelt in bringing about the result.

"It is the most remarkable achievement that has occurred in the history of man that two great powers came to this country and amicably settled their differences, the significance of which only one whose vision is limited can underestimate," said the bishop. "I feel ashamed that the people of Christian faith should attribute selfish and sordid motives on the part of the Japanese to this great act for it was a great act—that for the first time in the history of this Christian era the most august teaching of Christ should have been given practical adoption by a pagan nation."

THOUSANDS ARE LOSERS

Manipulation Shown in Western Life Investigation.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Investigation of the affairs of the Western Life Indemnity company by a state examiner brought to light facts tending to show that claims of perhaps thousands of policy holders in assessment companies have been practically wiped out through company manipulaton. Examiner Lucius Fouts discovered that 28 small insurance companies have terminated their existence by merging into the Western Life Indemnity.

"That means," said the examiner, "that the policy holders of the original companies have gone through a process which leaves them practically uninsured although they are still paying their premiums and have been doing so for years. This condition is not particularly the fault of the Western or other absorbing companies, for the absorption is done according to law."

Charges that the company was being milked dry were made at the hearing before Judge Kohlsaat by Attorney Levinson for the complaining policy holders.

"The company is paying money on its big contracts," said Mr. Levinson, "and is being milked dry. It has issued a statement giving its assets as $917,000 on May 1. Now the assets are $300,000."

ALL AGAINST PRESIDENT

Chandler Writes of Rate Legislation Battle.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 30.—In a series of open letters to Edward A. Moseley, of the interstate commerce commission, former Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, defines his attitude toward the Esch-Townsend rate legislation bill to come before congress at its next session, and calls the attention of the commission to some of the dangers that beset the attempts to pass this bill, as they appear to him.

Mr. Chandler lays great stress upon the attitude of the railroad companies and says the methods of defeating the measure to be put forward next winter will be by dangerous amendments or additions to the Esch-Townsend bill "under the guise of friendly improvements, but really as railroad tricks."

Mr. Chandler says further:

"You cannot reasonably expect that a law can be passed through both houses of congress which shall make a reasonable transportation rate fixed by the commission take effect immediately and remain in force until reversed by the court of review, when Mr. Spencer, in behalf of the railroads, has announced that they will not permit either of two things."

These two things, Mr. Chandler charges, are the giving of "power to the commission to substitute in a particular case a rate or price which, in their judgment, is just or reasonable, in the place of one judged by them to be unjust or unreasonable," and the enactment of "statutes which provide that a rate of transportation once fixed by any authority shall remain perpetually in force thereafter until changed by commission or by court."

Mr. Chandler further charges that $13,000,000,000 of capital, representing 210,000 miles of railroad, are arraigned against the President in his attempt to pass rate legislation. He also charges that, by furnishing free transportation, the railroads will attempt to corrupt legislatures, congress and the whole state and national government.

Mr. Chandler asserts that lawyers, ministers of the gospel and newspapers are especially cared for by the railroads, notwithstanding that the system is grossly illegal, and closes his last letter with an appeal to the American people to help the President.

CLEVELAND IS BERATED

Susan B. Anthony Says His Writing Is Nothing but Hash.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Susan B. Anthony was asked to reply to Grover Cleveland's denunciation of woman suffrage which appeared recently in a magazine.

"He isn't worth bothering about," said Miss Anthony. "I have been invited by several newspapers to make reply to that article of Mr. Cleveland, but what is there to say in reply to it? If he had said one new thing, given us one new idea or suggestion, there might have been a chance for argument.

"But no; just hash, hash, hash, on the old, old lines—we are not fitted for it. It would destroy woman in her home life. It would add further corruption to our politics, etc., to the end of the chapter. What possible reply can be made to such assertions, based on not a shadow of experienced facts?

"When Mr. Cleveland's former article appeared it was answered ably by Mrs. Harper. She did not leave him a leg to stand on, but what good did it do? The men are in power and are not ready to let go. Mr. Cleveland's article reflects the point of view of the man—an autocrat, we are told, in his family life. If the wife of such a man has an opinion she would far better keep it to herself; it would meet with no consideration."

WILL SEE MOTHER'S ROOM

President Is to Visit Bulloch Hall During Southern Trip.

Roswell, Ga., Oct. 2.—At a mass meeting here plans were perfected for the entertainment of President Roosevelt, who will come here October 20 to inspect Bulloch hall, the childhood and girlhood home of his mother, and the place where she was married to the President's father many years ago.

Senator Clay will welcome the President, and with Mayor Sherman and others will escort the presidential party to Bulloch hall in carriages. There the President will be shown through the various rooms in which his mother spent her earlier life. The President will make a speech at the city hall.

"WOMAN AS MAN'S EQUAL"

Denver Woman Makes Address on It and Then Falls Off of Street Car.

Denver, Sept. 30.—Despite the fact that she is the president of the Business Woman's League, Miss Louise Lee Hardin was unaware of the peril in stepping off a street car backwards. She fell on her head and when picked up was unconscious. It was at first thought that her skull was fractured, but physicians declared her injuries not to be serious.

Miss Hardin was returning from a meeting of club women, where she made an address on "Woman as Man's Equal," when the accident occurred.

WISHED TO SEE A ROW

Between Democratic and Republican Junketers.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—In an interview here yesterday, Secretary of War W. H. Taft said in regard to the Philippines:

"The political situation in some respects was not as good as it ought to be. A wave of ladronism has swept over the province of Cavite, and it has been found necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the province of Cavite and Batangas, the neighboring province. The same was true of Samar, but the use of troops on Samar and the use of the scouts and constabulary in Cavite has put an end to this business. However, there were two or three men responsible for the keeping up of the ladronism, who had not been captured. Complaints were made against the constabulary, and while many of them were unfounded, it was probably true that a change in the constabulary ought to be effected, and it is now under consideration by the government. The distressing agricultural depression, due to the loss of 75 per cent. of the agricultural cattle, drouth, locust and the cholera, as well as other causes, will probably not cease to be for several years. This naturally subjects the government to criticism because this alien government is much more likely to be criticised for existing conditions, however free from blame in respect to them, than a native government.

"Some of the younger men of education have been advocating immediate independence. It therefore becomes necessary to state with considerable emphasis the policy of the administration on this subject, and to say that in the opinion of the administration there was no possible hope for independence short of a generation, because the people could not be fitted for self-government in that time; indeed, it will probably take a much longer period.

"The party consisted, as is known, of Democratic as well as Republican senators and congressmen, and they in interviews represent all sides of the Philippine questions, but, with a self-restraint and moderation which cannot be too highly commended, it was tacitly agreed between the members of the congressional party on both sides that it would be most unwise for them to discuss before the Filipinos their differences of opinion, and therefore that any statement should be made by the representative of the administration as to the policy of political administration. Hence the sight which some of the irreconcilable Filipinos had hoped for, to wit, a constant combat between Republican and Democratic members, with the Filipino people as an audience, was not presented, and I cannot express too emphatically my appreciation of the patriotic stand which our Democratic brethren took in this matter in remitting a diffusion of differences of opinion to the proper representatives in congress.

"All the days in Manila were spent by the congressmen in investigating agricultural conditions with a view to the possible effect of a possible change in tariff on the Philippine production of tobacco and sugar. An opportunity was also given to those Filipinos strongly in favor of immediate independence to present their views. All this was reported and will be circulated, doubtless, in a congressional document.

"Of course, it is too soon to speak of probable legislation by congress upon Philippine matters, but I am sure that the trip has added greatly to the interest in Philippine questions which will be taken by members of congress who were in the party, and that the more accurate information they now have will lead to wise legislation."

BRYAN OFFERS ADVICE

Tells President He Has Fight on His Hands.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 27.—W. J. Bryan has written another letter to President Roosevelt, which was made public last night. He says, in part:

"To President Roosevelt:—Permit a parting word. You have the contest of your life before you, and I desire to render you all the assistance in my power. You have asked congress to enact a law so enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission as to permit it to fix and enforce a reasonable freight rate, and the railroad lobby was strong enough to stop in the senate the bill passed by the house. The railroad magnates expect to block the passage of the bill again.

"Stand by your guns. You have developed a reform element in the Republican party; you must lead it or suffer the humiliation of seeing the leadership pass to someone else.

"Go forward. You owe it to yourself, you owe it to your party, and, more than all, you owe it to your country.

"W. J. BRYAN."

SHERRICK'S CONFEDERATE

Is What the Grand Jury Thinks of W. S. Wickard.

Indianapolis, Sept. 30.—W. S. Wickard was arrested today on an indictment charging him with conspiring to commit a felony. The arrest is in connection with the financial troubles of David E. Sherrick, former auditor of state, who was removed from office by Gov. Hanly. Mr. Wickard is the son-in-law of J. H. Murry, of the J. H. Murry Lumber company, whose paper was found in the state auditor's office to the amount of $48,000.

In addition to conspiracy Wickard is charged with embezzlement and grand larceny. He was released under a bond of $15,000. Mr. Wickard says the J. H. Murry paper will be paid.

RETURN STOLEN STATUE

Church Thief, Said to Be High Official, in Fear of Prosecution.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The little village of Chateau-Chalon has been in a turmoil for a fortnight over the theft from the church of the ancient statue of St. Benedict, which for time out of mind has been the chief ornament of the church and highly esteemed by antiquarians as of great value.

Three men drove boldly up to the church in broad daylight, took the statue from its pedestal and drove away with it before anybody could interfere.

Yesterday the excitement in the village was infinitely increased by the visit of another automobile. The machine pulled up in front of the church and three men deposited a life-size parcel at the door. The villagers took the parcel to be a coffin, from its size and shape.

When some of them gained the courage to examine it they found that the coffin-shaped parcel contained the statue of St. Benedict, which had been stolen a few days before.

It is now said that the thief is a high government official, that he was recognized, and that he made the act of restitution on an understanding that he would not be prosecuted.

The public prosecutor will, however, begin an investigation into the robbery.

TO VISIT GERMANY FIRST

Spanish Officials Discredit Rumors of Alfonso's Marriage.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—The officials here discredit the continued reports of King Alfonso's approaching marriage to various princesses. It is said that no decision will be arrived at until after the king's visit to Berlin.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

We will pay you $500 in cash if this engraving is not a correct reproduction of the photograph of this hog as sent us by Mr. Gasaway, said photograph being on file in our office for inspection.

A 1150 LB. HOG RAPIDLY GROWING TO A 1700 LB. HOG

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIRS:—I enclose photograph of our big hog which is 39 inches high, 7¼ feet long and weighs 1150 pounds. This hog is strong and active and we believe he will develop into a 1600 or 1700 pound hog with continued use of "International Stock Food." Yours truly, THOS. GASAWAY, Latham, Ill.

We Have Thousands Of Testimonials On File In Our Office And Will Pay You $1000 Cash If They Were Not Written To Us by Practical Farmers and Stockbreeders.

$1000. IN CASH PREMIUMS

FOR MEN, WOMEN, GIRLS AND BOYS WHO USE "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Colts, Calves, Lambs, or Pigs. You have as good a chance as anyone in earning one or more of these spot cash premiums and you may receive several hundred dollars without one cent of extra cost to you. These 24 Cash Premiums are absolutely free for our friends and customers who are feeding "International Stock Food".

If you have not received our complete list of these 24 premiums we will mail you one if you write to our office and request it. The smallest premium is $25.00 cash and the largest is $125.00 cash.

Dan Patch 1:56 COLORED Lithograph ABSOLUTELY Free

This Splendid Picture is a Reproduction of a Photograph which was taken by our own artist. It is 18x24 and in Six Brilliant Colors. It is as life like as if you saw Dan coming down the track and shows him pacing a 1:56 clip with every foot off of the ground. Every Farmer and Stockman should have a picture of the Fastest harness horse that has ever appeared on earth. Dan is in better shape than ever this year and will surely lower his own wonderful record. In his first public appearance this year he paced a mile in 1:59½ at the Minnesota State Fair and he followed this up in four days with a mile in 1:57½, with the last quarter in :27¼ seconds, which is a 1:50 gait. Dan has been eating "International Stock Food" every day for three years and it has given him better digestion and assimilation and more strength, endurance and speed. He was not a champion when we bought him but has broken eight world records since that time. DAN PATCH 1:56 IS OWNED BY INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE MAILED FREE POSTAGE PREPAID IF YOU WRITE US

1st.—HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN?
2nd.—NAME PAPER IN WHICH YOU SAW THIS OFFER.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS MINN., U. S. A.

LOOMIS HAS GONE OUT

President Will Offer Diplomatic Post, but Senate May Oppose.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—It is stated upon the very best authority that F. B. Loomis, who was succeeded today as assistant secretary of state by Robert Bacon, will be given another place by the President. The President has said: "I intend to offer Mr. Loomis a place in the diplomatic service." The President has not lost confidence in Mr. Loomis on account of the controversy with Bowen, and is desirous of expressing his feelings in unmistakable manner. The only thing that will prevent Mr. Loomis from entering the diplomatic service will be opposition to him in the senate. It is thought some of Mr. Bowen's friends will oppose Loomis's confirmation if his name should be sent to the senate.

As soon as Mr. Loomis completes the work of turning the state papers in his charge over to his successor, he will make a short trip into Ohio, visiting his home.

BANK THIEF IS TAKEN

Capture Henry Leonard, Who Secured $359,000.

New York, Oct. 2. — Henry A. Leonard, who was employed by Halle & Stieglitz, a prominent firm of brokers, as a clerk, made a confession today that it was he who robbed the National City bank of securities worth $359,000. Leonard had been for several years a trusted employe of Halle & Stieglitz and lived quietly with his mother in Harlem. He is about 25 years old.

Leonard told the police today that he conceived the idea of the theft some three or four months ago and had been planning during that time to execute it and show how easy such a scheme could be practiced on banks of New York. On September 26, he said, he found four blank checks on the Hanover National bank. That was in the forenoon. Later, in the same day, he said, he was in the corridor of the National City bank and among the men waiting in line he saw a man holding in his hand an envelope marked "$300,000—4¼ per cent" on the envelope. He said he heard the loan clerk tell the messenger that the interest was 4½ per cent and not 4¼. Then, he said, the messenger departed.

Leonard then had his cue and went to the Bowery and there ordered a rubber certification stamp, but before doing so he cut out the certification of an old check from which the stamp was to be copied. After he secured the stamp he filled out the body of the check drawn on the Hanover National bank. Then he said he went to Wall street and hailed a passing boy and asked him if he knew where the National City bank was. The boy said he did not. Leonard said he told him:

"Take this check to No. 52 Wall street and hand it to the loan clerk."

Leonard meanwhile stood opposite the custom house and saw the boy take the package and come out with the securities. Leonard said he took the securities to his house at 586 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, and with no delay put them in a wrapper, affixed the necessary stamp and took them to a mail box in the neighborhood of West Ninety-second street and mailed them to Dyer Pearl, of 34 West Seventy-third street, who is a member of the firm that owned the securities. There were, however, only $300,000 worth of securities in the package, which were received safely the next day by Mr. Pearl. There were $59,000 worth of securities missing, and Leonard explained that by saying that to have enclosed them all in a package by mail would have made the package too bulky, and he therefore kept that out and only mailed $300,000 worth. In this connection it was noted by the police that only about $50,000 worth of the securities was negotiable.

August Stieglitz of the brokerage firm that employed Leonard, made the following statement concerning him:

"Henry Leonard, or Harry Leonard, as he was known in our office, has been in our employ three or four years. He has always behaved well and we always regarded him as thoroughly honest and trustworthy. I believe it will be found that this thing was not done dishonestly, but rather that the young man wanted to show how easy it was to perform such a trick."

Mr. Stieglitz declined to say more than this. In other quarters, however, it was learned that the young man was in the stock and loan department of Halle & Stieglitz, who are big operators on the stock exchange. Leonard is said to have been at the office as late as Saturday last. Halle & Stieglitz are depositors in the National City bank.

After he questioned Leonard for some time Captain McCauley had almost concluded that it would be impossible to persuade him to make any confession, when suddenly the entire attitude of the young man changed.

"It is true, captain," he said; "you have me right. I am the man. I got the securities from the National City bank. None of them has been disposed of. I will return them all. I am glad that I have been captured. I have been a fool."

He then made a complete statement, which was taken down in writing, and which he signed. To Captain McCauley he said it had not been his desire at any time to commit a crime, but he had been impelled to show the fallacy of the present surface methods of banking.

Leonard was arraigned in the Tombs police court and held in $50,000 for further examination. He was not represented by counsel. As he left the court room he said to a questioner:

"I did it on a bet."

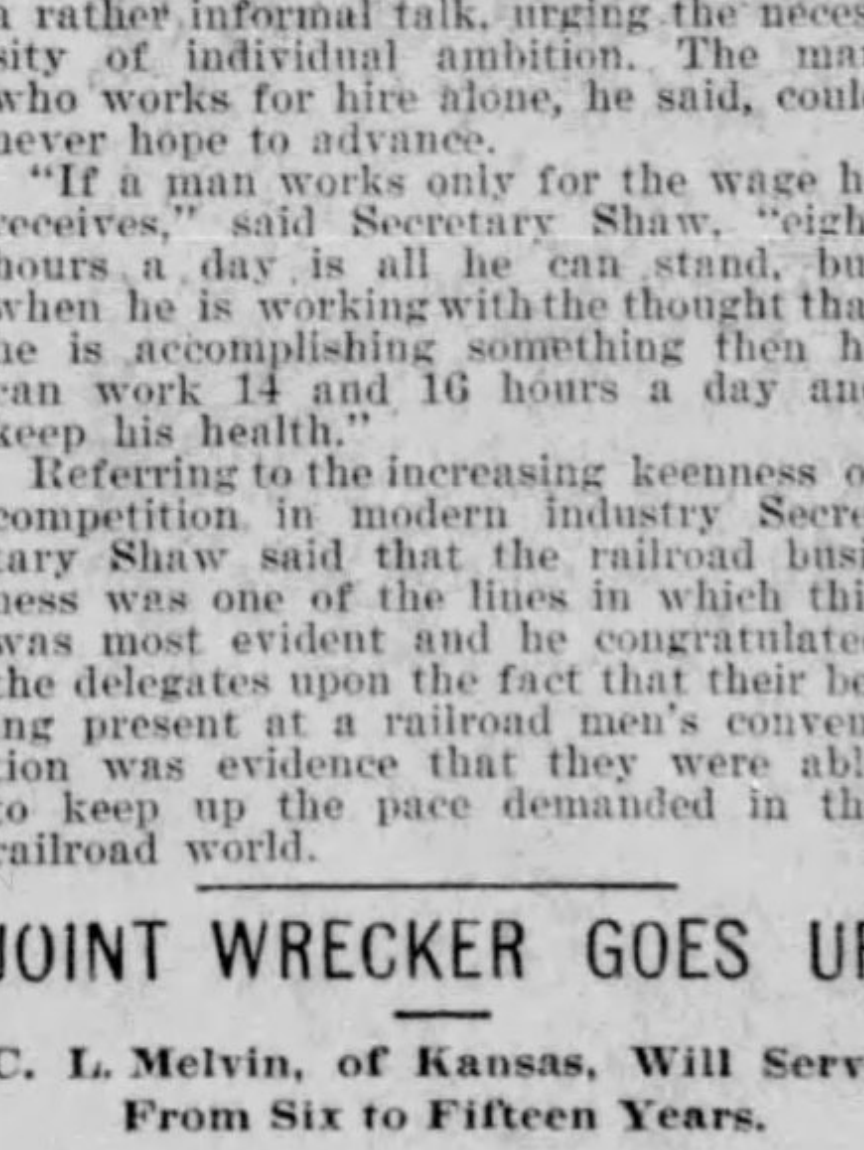
Greeting for Miss Alice.

Tokio, Oct. 2.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived at Shimonoseki Sunday morning and went aboard the steamer Minnesota without going ashore. The Minnesota left for Yokohama at 11 o'clock. Miss Roosevelt was welcomed by numerous steam launches decorated with Japanese and American flags and the harbor presented a lively appearance until after the Minnesota cleared.

MEMORIAL TO JAY GOULD

Railroad Y. M. C. A. of St. Louis to Get $150,000.

Detroit, Sept. 29.—Miss Helen Miller Gould has agreed to give $150,000 for a railroad Young Men's Christian Association building at St. Louis, Mo. This announcement was the feature of the opening day of the twelfth international conference of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. Although the announcement was not made publicly at any of the sessions of the convention, which opened here yesterday, it was given out on the authority of Fred B. Shipp, the Y. M. C. A. secretary, who has charge of Y. M. C. A. work on the Gould lines. The building will be a memorial to Miss Gould's father, the late Jay Gould, and will probably be completed by September 1, 1906.



MISS HELEN M. GOULD

It will be a fireproof, six-story structure of brick and stone and will stand oposite the Union station, facing on Eugenia street. It will cover an entire lot 120 by 82 feet and will accommodate 1,800 men. In the basement there will be a gymnasium, bowling alleys, baths, barber shops, etc. On the ground floor will be located the offices, smoking room and billiard room. On the second floor there will be a library, reading room and restaurant and on the third floor a lecture hall and class rooms for the night school. On the upper three floors there will be 162 bedrooms.

The plans have been completed and have been approved by Miss Gould and the lot was acquired some time ago. It is expected that work will be begun by November 1st.

Mr. Speer made an address on the subject of the Bible and held the close attention of the delegates throughout.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw gave a rather informal talk, urging the necessity of individual ambition. The man who works for hire alone, he said, could never hope to advance.

"If a man works only for the wage he receives," said Secretary Shaw, "eight hours a day is all he can stand, but when he is working with the thought that he is accomplishing something then he can work 14 and 16 hours a day and keep his health."

Referring to the increasing keenness of competition in modern industry Secretary Shaw said that the railroad business was one of the lines in which this was most evident and he congratulated the delegates upon the fact that their being present at a railroad men's convention was evidence that they were able to keep up the pace demanded in the railroad world.

JOINT WRECKER GOES UP

C. L. Melvin, of Kansas, Will Serve From Six to Fifteen Years.

Iola, Kans., Sept. 28.—C. L. Melvin, the "joint" wrecker, was sentenced to penitentiary yesterday for not less than five or more than ten years on the charge of burglary and for not less than one or more than five years on the charge of stealing dynamite.

Melvin's minimum sentence therefore is six years and his maximum sentence is fifteen years.

INDICTMENT OF SHERRICK

Another Man Also Accused With Ex-Auditor of Indiana.

Indianapolis, Sept. 29.—The county grand jury has returned two indictments in connection with the Sherrick defalcation. One is against Sherrick for misuse of the state's funds and embezzlement, and the other is against some one else whose name was withheld.

There is much conjecture over the second indictment, and it is generally supposed that the person thus charged with crime was associated with Sherrick in some way. W. S. Wickard, financial agent of J. H. Murry & Co., borrowed $51,000 from Sherrick, and this money has not been repaid.

The indications point to a full settlement of Sherrick's debt to the state by friends. There is a feeling that if the shortage is made good the prosecution will be lenient.

Sherrick was arrested at his home today. The indictment returned by the Marion county grand jury charges him with grand larceny, embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud. He gave bond in the sum of $20,000.

WRECK IS BLOWN TO BITS

But Suez Canal Is Not Injured by Explosion of Dynamite.

Port Said, Sept. 28.—The wreck of the British steamer Chatham, with her cargo of 90 tons of dynamite and blasting gelatine, was blown up this morning by mines distributed around and inside her hull.

These were fired by an electric current from Raselech, about five miles away.

No serious damage was done to the canal and the authorities anticipate that the passage will be cleared of debris in four days.

The railway and Sweetwater canal, adjoining, are intact.

The explosion was tremendous. The enormous displacement of water was visible from Raselech.

ROCKEFELLER WEEPS.

He Feelingly Thanks Friends for Good Wishes.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 27.—When John D. Rockefeller came to Cleveland 52 years ago, a youth without money, education or experience in the ways of the world, he sought out several of the more prominent men of the city and asked for work. He got it. Yesterday afternoon the sons and grandsons of these men and a few of those who were the companions of his early days here, 400 strong, stormed the heights of Forest Hill and swept down the barriers which wealth and position have built around the richest man in the world and joined with him in the celebration of the fifty-second anniversary of his arrival in Cleveland—of his start in life.

The affair was informal, and yet the message of good-will, of respect and the best wishes for the future were conveyed to him with such a sencerity as to move him to tears. Few men in the country have received such a delegation as that to which Mr. Rockefeller was host yesterday, and left him without words, he said, to express properly his gratification and thanks for the honor done him.

The amount of wealth represented by Mr. Rockefeller's guests far exceeded his own, and with their combined influence and brain power they could sweep him literally out of the business world, were they so inclined.

For the old men, the friends and former associates in business of Mr. Rockefeller, and for the young men, Mr. Andrew Squire spoke the hope that Mr. Rockefeller would live long in Cleveland and the world that the people might profit by his magnanimity and generosity toward educational and Christian institutions.

To these words Mr. Rockefeller replied in a voice broken by his emotions. It was he himself that first apprised the hundreds of business and professional men that they had unwittingly come to take part with him in the celebration of the anniversary of his advent in Cleveland. He pointed to the flag of the United States flying from the peak of his mansion, a peak that can be seen for almost a dozen of miles up and down and across the valley, and said that the colors were there in honor of the visitors, but more in honor of what Cleveland had done for him on his first day in the city.

He did not gaze steadily into the eyes of the two speakers, Mr. Squire and Mr. L. E. Holden, nor did he look long at the body of men gathered about him on the veranda and the lawn at the top of the hill on which the house stands. He looked above them and paused in a fit of abstraction. His eyes slowly filled with tears and he walked uneasily forward and backward before the crowd. His voice came at last, but it was strained and forced. He told an incident of one of the first friends he made when he came to Cleveland, Stillman Witt, and how he offered all his personal moneys and properties to support the young man then embarking in the oil business, while other men of finance refused to assist him.

From the reminiscent strain he came to one advice.

"Don't think that mere money-getting is all there is in this world, for it is not," he said slowly and clearly enunciated his words. "Have other things to which you may devote your mind and some of your attention, things that will make your last days enjoyable to you, days such as I am enjoying now here in Cleveland among you, my friends. For your coming to me this day I thank—I thank you—I thank you all—I thank you," and he looked earnestly and somewhat wistfully into the eyes of the men about him.

From this mournful train of thought there was a quick reaction to the humorous, and the oil king became funny and witty as he faced a half dozen photographers who had lined the crowd up on the side of the hill and took pot shots at it. Mr. Rockefeller called out threats of dire vengeance if the visitors did not stay for lunch in the house.

France Will Accept.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The officials here say that it is practically assured that France will accept an invitation to the second peace conference at The Hague, owing to the united efforts of Emperor Nicholas and President Roosevelt, but official action awaits Russia's communication.

$3.50 THIS 20 Year GUARANTEED WATCH for $3.50

A bona-fide offer by America's greatest mail order watch house, the old established and reliable R. E. Chalmers & Co. The editor of this paper will tell you that we are thoroughly reliable.

CENTS OR LADIES SIZE

The best, handsomest and most perfect genuine American 14 karat gold plated watch ever offered for sale at any price. Double hunting case, rich solid gold pattern of engraving, assorted designs. Fitted with the very best seven jeweled American movement on the market, stem wind and stem set, accurate to the second and absolutely guaranteed to keep perfect time for 20 YEARS. Positively the greatest bargain on the face of the Earth.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch to your express office for examination. You examine it at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our bargain sale price $3.50 and express charges and it is yours. Be sure to mention in your letter when ordering whether you want a **Ladies' Watch** or a **Gentleman's Watch**, we have it in both sizes, and order to-day as this will not appear again. Address

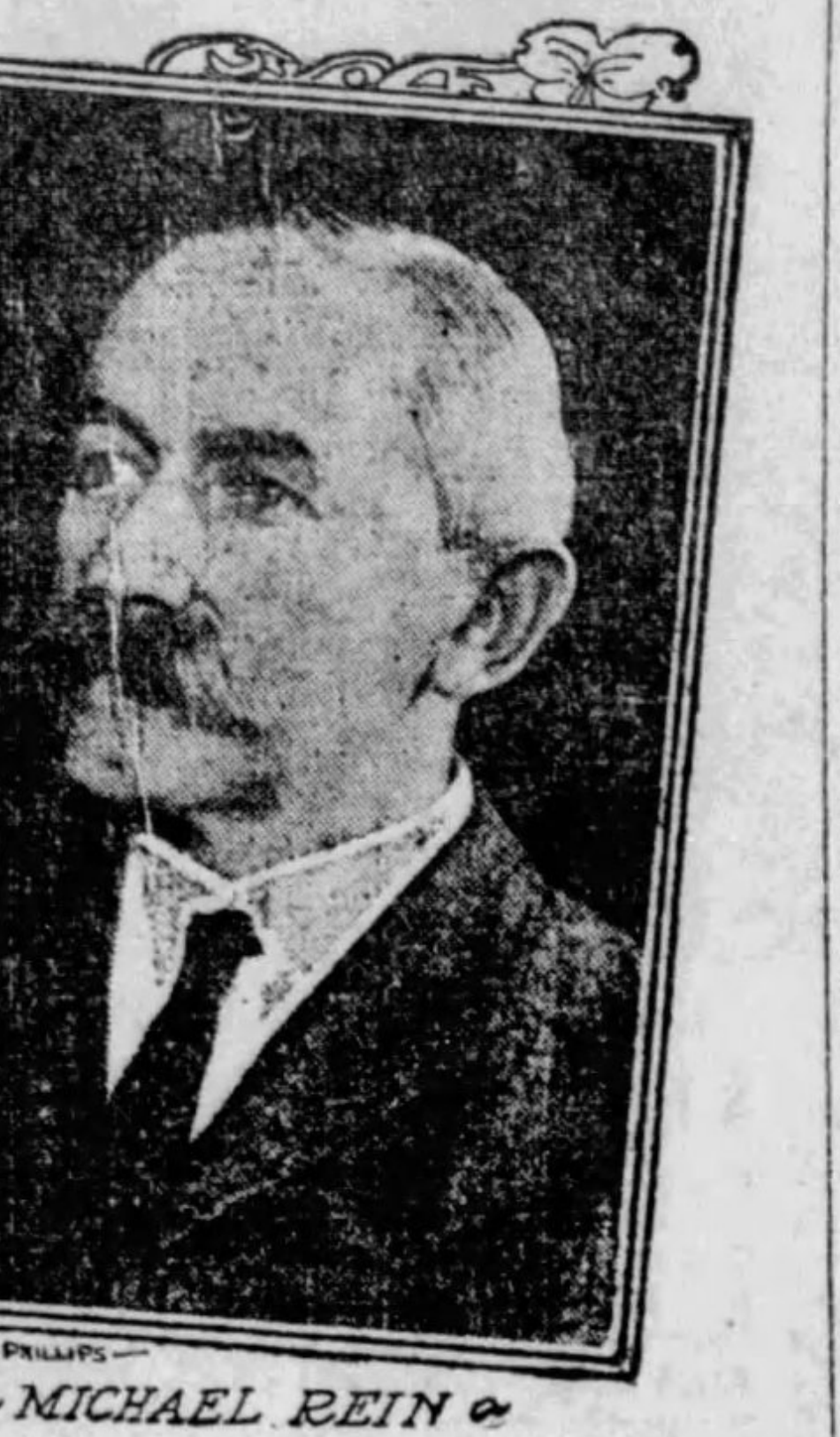
R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

3.50

Roosevelt Sends Best Wishes to Family With 40 Children

JOHN F REIN

MRS. JOHN F REIN



MICHAEL REIN

MRS MICHAEL REIN

New York, Oct. 3.—Chief among the congratulations at the golden wedding ceremonies of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Rein, held in the Brevoort-Lafayette hotel, was one from President Roosevelt. At the conclusion of the dinner, Detective Sergeant Michael F. Rein, a son of the happy couple, sent the following telegram:

"Theodore Roosevelt, President:

"Father and mother celebrated golden wedding today. Ten children, twenty-four grandchildren and six great-grandchildren present. No race suicide here.

"MICHAEL F. REIN."

Detective Rein has received a telegram reading as follows:

"Your telegram was called to the attention of the President, who was pleased and interested. He directs me to send his regards and best wishes to the whole Rein family.

"WILLIAM LOEB, Secretary."

Congratulations continue to come from all parts of the country to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Rein upon the happy celebration of their golden wedding. Presents and kind remembrances of the occasion are being received, with many wishes for the father and mother who have had forty-four descendants, thirty-eight of them being still alive.

In a quiet way Detective Sergeant Michael Rein, of the detective bureau, son of the pair, with his wife, arranged a fitting celebration for the anniversary day.

His father and mother were married on September 23, 1855. Today they are still hale and hearty. The husband is 72 years old and is still in the employ of the dock department of this city. The wife is 67 years old. Their oldest son is 49 years old.

SAYS NO TARIFF IS PERFECT

Secretary Shaw Discusses Customs at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 3.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in a speech at a Republican mass meeting in the Academy of Music in this city last night, discussed tariff issues, declaring that all that the party claims for any tariff law is that its principle is perfect, that it will be amended in due time, but that the principle will never be amended under a Republican administration. L. L. Lewis, the Republican nominee for governor, presided at the meeting.

Secretary Shaw said in part:

"You must bear in mind there was never a tariff law enacted that was perfect or that anyone claimed was perfect. No two congresses would ever enact the same bill. Every tariff law is an aggregation of compromises. All the Republican party ever claims for any tariff law is that its principle is perfect. The rate will be too high here and too low there, but protection will be found in its every feature.

"The opposition party never claim that their tariff measures are perfect. They only claim that the principle of free trade, on which they profess to construct their tariff laws, is the correct principle. They claim to eliminate every element of protection from all their tariff laws, as England eliminates protection from her tariff laws. England provides a tariff for the sole purpose of revenue and the Democratic party profess to do the same. They have openly and repeatedly denounced protection as robbery—they strike at the principle.

"The Republican party never sacrificed one industry for the sake of building up another, and never will. Neither will it prejudice one locality in the interest of another. It will be national and not provincial. It will protect the south as well as the north; the east as well as the west and the west as well as the east."

Secretary Shaw declared that the Republican tariff laws are so constructed as to protect every man and every industry. Further on he said:

"The wool schedule of the Dingley bill may not be perfect. It may be too high, or it may be too low, or the differentials may have been incorrectly worked out. It is constructed on the protection principle, however, and under it Virginia farmers sell their wool and their sheep at far better prices than during Mr. Cleveland's last administration when the duty was placed so low on both sheep and on wool that this industry was ruined.

"I made an informal talk the other day before the board of trade of Jacksonville, Florida. Of course I made no reference to the tariff or any other political subject. Following me an ex-governor of the state was called on and before he closed he expressed the opinion that great and wonderful prosperity would come to this country if we could once get rid of the 'iniquitous tariff,' as he called it. When he sat down, I arose and said that while I did not wish to discuss political questions at a nonpartisan meeting, nevertheless if the Board of Trade of Jacksonville would ask it, and the people of California would join in the request, I would do my best to get the 'iniquitous tariff' removed from citrus fruits. Democrats as well as Republicans cheered to the echo. Then they called upon a man, said to be the leading lawyer of the state, a Democrat, who declared that practically all the men present were protectionists. To this there was no voice of dissent. He said they were protectionists and sound money men, but that they all voted the Democratic ticket. He then told his associates if they demanded protection on their citrus fruits they must grant protection to other industries.

"All that the Republican party claims for the Dingley tariff bill is that it is built on right principles and that it protects all interests and all communities. It will be amended in due time, but the principle will never be amended under a Republican administration. Here and there a rate may be higher than necessary. Here and there one may be too low, but the principle is correct and so wisely have the differentials been worked out that the United States today is more prosperous than ever in its history."

$10,000,000 IN CASH.

New York, Oct. 3.—The $10,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller to the general education board, which was announced last June, was paid to the board by Mr. Rockefeller in cash yesterday.

In his letter of last June Mr. Rockefeller announced that this gift would be forthcoming on the first of October in cash or securities at his option, and the cash was turned over to the board.

The $10,000,000 were delivered to executive committee of the board while in session, by F. T. Gates, a representative of Mr. Rockefeller and also a member of the committee. The payment was made in a series of checks made payable to George Foster Peabody, treasurer of the board.

Six of the checks were for one million, and two for two millions each.

TO FIGHT OBSCENE CARDS

Second Order Against Them Issued by Postoffice Department.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock, in a circular mailed to all postmasters, has renewed the campaign started recently against objectionable post cards. He has called attention to the rule which bars from the mails every card bearing a picture or language that is obscene, indecent or improperly suggestive, and has constituted every postmaster a judge of this character of art.

If there is doubt as to the indecency of the card Mr. Hitchcock is to act as the highest court. The use of the mails for pictorial cards has become so extensive that the department says it has extended the comic valentine season over the entire year. Most of the complaints come from persons who have been the recipients of vulgar cards mailed anonymously.

GIVE UP LONG STRUGGLE

Chief Little Bear and His Renegade Crees Have Surrendered.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 3.—After twenty years of opposition to the Canadian government, Chief Little Bear and his band of 300 renegade Crees, appalled at the number of their children and horses dying and their inability to secure food as the result of the drought prevailing in northern Montana, have surrendered. Chief Little Bear and his band fled to Montana at the close of the noted Riel rebellion.

Many of the tribe are now in Great Falls, en route to Havre, where the tribe will assemble prior to beginning the march to Canada. The Crees were deported to Canada several years ago by United States troops, but Canada could not hold them and in a few weeks they returned to Montana and have since been homeless wanderers.

JUDGE DRAGGED BY MOB

And Is Forced to Rescind a Court Order.

Denver, Oct. 3.—The spectacle of a member of the judiciary being dragged about by a mob and forced to rescind an official order ended a day of turmoil at Brighton, Colo., the county seat of Adams county, adjoining the city limits of Denver.

A. H. Guthiel, county judge, summoned the mayor, marshal and members of the town board before him yesterday and lectured them for their alleged failure to enforce ordinances against gambling and Sunday liquor selling. Following this, he ordered the sheriff and marshal to gather the slot machines in the town of Brighton, and when they reported later that they could only find one, Judge Guthiel reputized two men to arrest them for contempt.

In the meantime both the sheriff and the marshal disappeared.

The report of the judge's action concerning the two peace officers spread through the town and caused much excitement. Citizens began to gather on the streets, and, fearing for his personal safety, Judge Guthiel boarded a Union Pacific freight engine as it was pulling a train slowly through the town. He ordered the engineer to uncouple the engine from the train, it is said, and run to this city with him, threatening legal action unless the engineer complied with the order. The latter refused to obey the demand, and while they were discussing the matter a mob gathered around the engine and Judge Gutheil was dragged from the cab.

He was told that he must rescind his order of arrest against the sheriff and marshal, and upon being assured that he had already done so, the judge was released by the mob and allowed to proceed to this city on a passenger train later.

Judge Guthiel has been at war almost constantly with other county officials since his administration began, about a year ago, and has had these officials and members of the bar before him time and again on charges of contempt.

FEVER IS SLOWLY DYING

Conditions Near the Normal at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—The relatively small number of new foci that are now appearing in the daily reports of the Marine hospital service is regarded as one of the best signs of the certain decline of the fever here. It shows the restricted spread of the disease. The sanitary forces are not always able to prevent secondary infection in a house or a square within which there has been sickness, but the efficiency of the campaign for the destruction of mosquitoes is found in the feebleness with which the disease now moves into new localities. In the matter of new cases the week ending today will show the largest measure of improvement since the fever started.

President Souchon, of the state board of health, and Dr. White, of the Marine hospital service, give it as their opinion that quarantine against passengers may be safely raised after October 15.

The country reports continue to be of a most encouraging character. The influx of people into New Orleans continues, many representative business men and financiers being among those who are returning. The first theatrical advance agent of the season turned up yesterday and the hotel registers begin to show a sprinkling of commercial travelers from the north.

Silver Goes Up.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The quarterly estimate of the value of foreign coins shows that during the last three months there has been a net increase of $0.02.755 per fine ounce in the value of silver.

TYPHOON DAMAGE GREAT

Slow-Coming Reports Show Great Loss of Life.

Manila, Oct. 3.—The Interisland steamer Canlabenia, 1,097 tons, was sunk in the recent typhoon off Ticao island, one of the Visayan group. Apparently all on board were lost.

She carried five Americans, one Spaniard and eleven native and Chinese passengers and a crew of ninety-seven men and officers.

The island steamer Carmen is also reported lost. Details are lacking.

The estimated loss in the hemp growing districts from the ravages of the recent typhoon is $5,000,000 in gold. The hemp in warehouses ready for shipment is also a total loss. The plantations are impaired to such an extent that it will take a year to get them in condition again.

Reports now coming in from the south indicate a greater loss of life and property than was first estimated.

On Ticao Island the beach is strewn with dead bodies, among them those of some Americans in such a condition as to be unrecognizable.

Washington, Oct. 3.—In a cablegram given out at the war department the governor general of the Philippines gives the latest reports on the disastrous storm that swept those islands September 26. The dispatch says that twenty-seven men perished on the coast guard cutter Leyte and that the reports of damage wrought by the storm are generally discouraging.

The governor general cables that as all the wires were down reports have only been coming in for the last day or two.

The storm originated east of Samar and swept over the northeast and north end of that island, and all southern provinces of Luzon, north to Manila. Reports have so far been received from the provinces of Laguna, Batangas, Sorsogon, Rizal, Cavite, Bataan, Samar and Zabyles. Crops are practically all destroyed, including cocoanuts, hemp and rice. It is feared that damage equally great has been done in the provinces of Albay, Camarines and Tayabus.

The coast guard cutter Leyte was wrecked off Samar, and all on board were lost except nine members of the crew.

ARE NICE TO MISS ALICE

Koreans Will Do Almost Anything for Her.

Seoul, Sept. 29.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and party left Seoul today by special train for Fusan. Owing to the damage done by the recent rains the trip to Fusan will take two days. The party will stop tonight at the Presbyterian mission at Taiku and tomorrow will reach Fusan, whence they will go to Shimonoseki and Yokohama. The visit to Japan will be entirely private. Miss Roosevelt will decline any public recognition or hospitality. The emperor of Korea yesterday received Miss Roosevelt in farewell audience and presented her with his photograph, to which was affixed his autograph.

The Koreans made every effort to make Miss Rosevelt's ten days' visit pleasant. On Wednesday she and her party visited the tomb of the late queen. The road leading there was especially widened and relaid and the highways for miles outside the city were repaved in anticipation of Miss Roosevelt wishing to ride over them.

Korean high officials, including General Min, formerly minister at Washington, gave a dinner yesterday in honor of Senator Francis Newlands, of Nevada, American Minister Morgan, and the other men of the party, and toasted President Roosevelt.

The emperor of Korea gave valuable presents to the whole party, including tiger skins, silver and brass ware and embroideries, and extended to them every possible courtesy in order to show his friendliness for Americans.

TIPS FOR TREATY MAKING

German Government Sizes Up It Relations With America.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—The German government's definite proposals to the United States for a commercial treaty are about ready to forward to Washington. They have been prepared because of a request of the state department which inquired in June precisely what it was that Germany wanted if the existing arrangement was unsatisfactory. Chancellor Von Buelow asked the German chamber of commerce and the organizations of the individual trades to inform the government of their ideas of the lines a new convention should take.

These reports, some of which have been cabled, form a mass of material on which the second division of the foreign office, that devoted to trade policies and consular administrations, has been working. Dr. Von Koerner, director of the department, who more than anyone else carried through the difficult Russian and Austrian treaties, has the American affair in hand. Americans doing business in Germany, who have built up trade in American manufactures, are continually asked by Germans what they think of the prospects of a reciprocity treaty, and they usually reply that the outlook is doubtful, but they have been considerably cheered by the recent action of the New York and other American chambers of commerce in favor of a trade treaty.

NATIONS SCENT TROUBLE

Germany and Russia Look Askance at New Treaty.

London, Oct. 3.—Now that Europe has had time to consider the terms of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance, its tremendous, even epoch-making, importance is fully realized. It is, as one statement describes it, the pivotal point in international politics of a new era. It is the first of the great peace compacts which will do more toward averting war than many Hague conferences.

However, it is bitterly attacked in some quarters, and is even described as an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine and a crime against civilization. Its only ambiguity is the chief basis for criticism, significantly enough in Russia and Germany. This is the clause in relation to India, where the expressions are "the region of India," and "the proximity of the frontier." The question asked is, Does this mean or include Persia? It is well known that Russia politically and Germany commercially have great secret designs on Persia, and they naturally want to know if Great Britain intends to cry "Hands off!" as she did in connection with the Russian attempt to gain a foothold on the Persian gulf.

The great novelty of the new treaty which excites the widest discussion among publicists, however, is the precedent established by an attempt to guarantee the integrity and independence of another great empire. It is argued that this creates danger of a serious kind. The Spectator observes on this point that "the guaranties given in the case of Turkey have enabled a corrupt and inefficient government to continue an existence, but such continued existence has not only brought great misery to the Turkish population, but has also involved great dangers to the peace of the world. If the joint guaranty of Great Britain and Japan is to give a new lease of life to the evils of Chinese rule and maintain a corrupt, oppressive and decadent system of government in power over a third of the population of the world, it is conceivable that the good results which may otherwise flow from the treaty will have been purchased too dearly.

"This objection may no doubt be obviated by some agreement between the guarantors that reforms shall be introduced in China. Unfortunately, however, experience shows how difficult it is to carry out such an agreement. The moment you begin to force reforms upon an unwilling, corrupt Power you are faced with the dilemma of either seeing those reforms rendered abortive or else infringing on the integrity and independence which you are professing to maintain.

"Should revolution and anarchy break out in China we may find ourselves faced with the very dangers and difficulties that have pursued European diplomacy in the case of Turkey for the last fifty years, and on a much greater scale. If anarchy were once to take hold of China it would be impossible to make that ring fence around her which we call a maintenance of her integrity and independence, and the result might be an outbreak of that jealousy and animosity among European powers which it is one of the chief objects of the new treaty to prevent."

Despite this very real but unavoidable difficulty, the consensus of European opinion is that the new treaty is a most illuminating and important development of modern statesmanship and that it marks a momentous step in international intercourse.

GOMEZ QUITS THE RACE

Resigns as Liberal Candidate for Presidency.

Havana, Sept. 27.—Jose Miguel Gomez, governor of the province of Santa Clara, who was nominated by the Liberals for the presidency, has resigned his candidacy. In letters to the executive committee of his party he gives the reasons for his action, laying part of the blame on the United States, owing to the Platt amendment. Governor Gomez says:

"It is impossible to continue the campaign within the bounds of the law. The government has won a complete and overwhelming victory. With Liberals by the hundred in the jails and with the rifles of armed forces and even the daggers of hired assassins against unarmed voters, the problem confronting me is whether I should contine to lead my followers to the polls and permit them to become the victims of this sort of treatment.

"One other road is open, that followed by other nations in analogous circumstances, namely the right of revolution; but Cuba stands in a peculiar position, as an armed conflict would inevitably bring foreign intervention. Before this was accomplished, however, our material prosperity would run grave danger and property which is to a great extent in foreign hands would be destroyed, while the neutral elements would suffer. Therefore I, who had the courage to rebel against Spain, which was one hundred times stronger than Palma's government, decline to accept the responsibility of plunging the country into war, least of all at a time when there might be the slightest suspicion that I had done so to satisfy my personal ambitions for the presidency.

"I am a Cuban soldier. I love order and peace and prefer to leave to my adversaries the sombre glory of their triumph along the criminal path where they have slain Cuban liberties. For these reasons I entreat my party to accept this irrevocable resignation."

Senor Zayas, the Liberal candidate for vice president, said that a national convention of the party would probably be called for next Sunday.

JAPAN IS ABOUT BROKE

That Is the Reason Why She Consented to Peace Terms.

Tokio, Sept. 30.—Notwithstanding the silence of the government the real fact is disclosed that Japan made peace at Portsmouth in face of a financial breakdown. The war proved more costly than had been calculated and the rice and cereal crops seemed doomed to failure.

Instead of sunlight and warmth during the month of August, when the crops ripened, there was continuous rain and exceedingly cold weather. While some improvement may still be in store, it is certain that the rice crop promises to be from 15 to 20 per cent below the average and far below last year's crop, when it was marvelously large.

Six months more of war would have meant very hard times, for the masses of the people are very poor and rice is their bread and meat.

APPLE CROP LARGER

Exceptionally Large and Fine Yield of Corn Is Assured Generally in Corn Belt.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The weekly crop bulletin of the weather bureau summarizes crop conditions as follows:

The weather conditions of the week ending October 2, as a whole, were exceptionally favorable to agricultural interests. Under the influence of warm and generally dry weather throughout the central valleys, lake region and Atlantic coast districts, late crops matured rapidly. Florida and portions of the central gulf districts suffered injury from excessive rains, while much needed rains fell in the Rocky mountain and north Pacific coast regions. The middle and south Atlantic states and southern Texas are in need of rain. Frosts occurred in the middle Rocky mountain districts and in the upper Ohio valley, lower lake region and northern portion of the middle Atlantic states, but caused no serious injury.

Highly favorable weather prevailed throughout the principal corn states. An exceptionally large and fine yield of corn is now assured over much the greater part of the corn belt, and only a very small part of the crop in the north central portion, estimated at from two to five per cent of the total remains exposed to injury from frost, and this is maturing rapidly. The crop in Missouri was extensively blown down or lodged, but notwithstanding this and the damage by September floods, the yield in that state will be very heavy.

As a whole, the reports indicate no decided change in the condition of cotton, as compared with the previous week, slight improvement being shown in northern Alabama and in portions of Texas, while in other sections of the latter state there has been a slight deterioration. The crop has suffered from the ravages of insects in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, boll weevils being numerous in the last named state. Rains caused slight damage in Georgia, Alabama, Southwestern Mississippi and Louisiana, and seriously injured the crop in Florida. With the exception of heavy rains in Louisiana, southern Mississippi and Florida and showers in portions of Alabama and Georgia, the weather conditions have been favorable for picking. In the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, it is estimated that from 60 to 75 per cent of the crop has been gathered; in Texas, from 55 to 60 per cent; in Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma and Indian Territories, from 25 to 30 per cent, and in Arkansas and Tennessee from 15 to 33 per cent.

A light apple crop is reported nearly everywhere, only a few unimportant apple producing states indicating satisfactory yields.

Owing to the extensive prevalence of blight and rot in the principal potato producing states, slight crop of potatoes of inferior quality is generally promised.

The fall season so far has been exceptionally favorable for plowing and seeding in the central valleys, lake region and middle Atlantic states. In portions of the southern states and on the north Pacific coast dry soil conditions have not been favorable for this work.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Sept. 30.—Bradstreet's says: September, a period of almost unexampled activity in all lines of distributive trade and industry, closes with little abatement in demand and optimism as to the future widespread.

Favoring the satisfactory winding up of the month's work have been good weather conditions, allowing the maturing of practically all the food crops without damage from frosts. Additionally helpful to distributive trade and collections have been the beginning of a free movement of spring wheat, large sales of cotton at good prices south, an unprecedented demand at top prices for all kinds of building material, marked freedom from industrial friction, and a market for labor and its products active as rarely before in the country's history. It is true that retail trade in some sections has been retarded by warm weather, but this is regarded as only temporary and really beneficial in a larger sense, in that the products of agriculture have been garnered with strikingly little deterioration. Crop moving necessities and a growing feeling that the past two years of easy money are about to give way to firmer conditions are reflected in the financial markets in repression of bullish activities.

With the advent of October some quieting in the present demand might naturally be looked for, and a few centers note that the trading is less active because many buyers have returned home. Where, however, as in the case of spring sales of cottons and shoes, a line on next year's business is obtained, good reports are received. Iron and steel buying for the last quarter of this year and the first three months of 1906 is very good, September's bookings in most markets, in fact, topping the list of monthly sales. It might also be noted that winter wheat seeding is active, a very large acreage will be planted, and soil and plant conditions seem to insure a far better start than a year ago.

Enlarging crop movement, heavy shipments of industrial raw materials and of goods to consuming centers combine to tax transportation facilities thus early in the season.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 28 number 175, against 173 last week, 179 in the like week of 1904, 153 in 1903, 164 in 1902 and 175 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 28, as against 30 last week and 21 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 3.—Close.—A good absorption of the light offerings in wheat helped prices to a firmer level following a quiet and featureless opening. There was some bullish talk coming from Russia, announcing the existence of serious crop damage. The receipts northwest were large and influenced the initial selling. Cables were firmer at a ⅜ penny advance. Winnipeg wheat receipts were congesting the market. While it was not generally credited, the belief exists in many quarters that the Armour interests are quietly and steadily absorbing all the December offerings.

The list was practically unchanged at the close. Demand was quiet. Prices traveled over a small range. Exports were 247,000 bushels. Estimates were 52 cars.

Primary wheat receipts were 1,756,000 bushels, against 1,493,000 a week ago and 1,390,000 a year ago; shipments were 503,000 bushels against 685,000 and 1,011,000.

Shorts were best buyers of the small offerings in corn. Cables were firm and the market was moving in sympathy with wheat. Receipts were large. Market had a ragged tone all day. Only bright spot was evidenced when Cudahy brokers were reported picking up stray offerings. Exports were placed at 70,000 bushels. Estimates were 193 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 580,000 bushels, against 590,000 a week ago and 380,000 a year ago; shipments were 379,000 bushels against 714,000 and 284,000.

Oats were firm. Later prices indicated some advances in the futures. Shorts bought liberally, absorbing the light offerings. Receipts were large. Closing was firm but featureless. Exports were 131,000 bushels. Estimates were 319 cars.

Some moderate buying by the public absorbing all offerings held clover seed up to yesterday's high level. Shipments were 200 bags. Receipts were light. No feature to the closing. Estimates were 600 bags. Prices were shaded.

	Open.	High.	Low.	—Close— Oct.3.	Oct.2.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	84½	84¾	84½	84½	84⅛
Dec.	85⅝	86⅜	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
May	87⅞	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞	87¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	53¼	56
Dec.	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
May	43	43¼	43	43	43
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	29¾	29½
Dec	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	30⅜	30¾
May	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.75	7.85
Oct.	7.87	7.87	7.82	7.82	7.85
Dec.	7.70	7.70	7.65	7.70	7.70
Jan.	7.72	7.72	7.70	7.72	7.75
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	67	67
No. 3	....	....	....	61	64
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.65	1.65
Alsike—					
Aug.	....	....	....	7.60	7.60
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Dec	89⅛	89⅝	88⅞	89	89¼
May	89½	90	89⅛	89⅛	89⅝
Corn—					
Dec	51⅞	52⅛	51⅞	52¼	51⅞
May	49	49¼	49	49⅛	48¾
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec	82⅞	83⅛	82⅝	82¾	82⅝
May	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¼	85¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	80⅞	81¼
May	....	....	....	84⅛	84½
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	77⅝	77¾
May	....	....	....	81¼	81½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Oct.	83⅝	84⅛	83⅝	....	83½
Dec.	84⅝	85¼	84⅜	84½	84⅝
May	86	86½	85½	85⅝	86
July	83	....	....	....	....
Corn—					
Oct.	49½	50	49½	49⅝	49½
Dec. (new)	43¾	43⅞	43⅝	43¾	43½
Dec. (old)	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅝	44½
May	43	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛	42⅞
Oats—					
Oct.	....	....	....	27⅝	27½
Dec.	27¾	28¼	27¾	27⅞	27¾
May	29¾	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	29¾
July	29¼	29¼	29	29	....
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Oct.	14.75	14.82	14.75	14.82	14.80
Jan.	12.37	12.37	12.35	12.35	12.37
Lard—					
Oct.	7.30	7.30	7.17	7.20	7.27
Dec.	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.80	6.82
Jan.	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.82
Ribs—					
Oct.	8.52	8.52	8.50	8.52	8.57
Jan.	6.47	6.47	6.45	6.47	6.50

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	54	54¾	53½	54½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	140⅞	142	140¾	141⅜
Atchison	90⅛	90½	89¾	90½
Atchison pfd.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	37	37⅞	37	37⅞
Anaconda	124	124½	124	124½
Amal. Copper	84⅞	85¾	84¾	85½
Am. Tob. 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
Am. Tob. pfd.	102	102¼	102	102¼
Am. Smelters	126⅜	129	126⅜	128¾
Am. Woolen Co.	38¾	39	38⅛	38⅝
Alton com.	113	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	113	113⅞	112¾	113⅝
B'lyn R. Trans.	71¾	72¼	71⅜	72¼
Chicago & G. W.	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜
Canadian Pac.	174⅞	175	174¼	174⅞
U. S. Rubber	56	56	55¾	55¾
Colorado Fuel	46⅝	46⅞	46¼	46½
Corn Products	12¾	13¼	12⅝	13¼
Ches. & Ohio	58⅝	58⅞	58¼	58⅞
Detroit United	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Distillers Sec	44	44	43⅜	43⅜
Erie com	50⅛	50⅜	50⅛	50¼
Erie 1st pfd	82¼	82¼	81⅞	81⅞
Erie 2nd pfd	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Allis-Chalmers	18⅜	18⅜	18	18
Ill. Central	154⅝	155⅞	154¼	155⅝
Manhattan	165½	165½	165¼	165½
Mex. Central	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
Metropolitan	125¾	126⅞	125½	126¾
Met. Securities	81	81¾	80⅞	81⅜
Misouri Pacific	105½	106	105¼	106
M., K. & T. com.	34	34⅜	33⅞	34¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	69⅜	69½	69¼	69½
N. Y. Central	150	151¼	150	151½
Nickel Plate com	56	56	55¾	56
N. & W. com	85¾	86	85¾	86
Ont. & Western	55⅛	55⅜	54⅞	55⅜
Penn. Ry	144	144⅞	143⅞	144⅜
Pacific Mail	45	45¾	45	45¼
People's Gas Co.	104⅛	104⅜	104¼	104½
Reading com	123¾	124⅜	124⅜	124
Rock Island	34⅜	34⅞	34¼	34⅝
Rock Island pfd.	81	81¼	80⅜	81
Rep. I. & S. Co.	24¾	24¾	24⅜	24½
Rep. pfd.	93⅞	94	93¾	94
Ry. Steel Spgs.	46	46¼	45⅞	46¼
South. Ry.	36⅞	37⅝	36⅞	37½
South. Ry. pfd.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅛
St. Paul	181¾	183	181¾	182
South. Pacific	70⅝	70⅝	70	70⅝
Texas Pacific	35½	35½	35¼	35¼
Ten. Cl. & Iron	88¼	89	88¼	88⅞
Union Pacific	133⅝	134½	133⅜	134¼
U. P. conv. 4's	136	136	136	136
U. S. Steel	38½	38¾	38⅝	38⅞
U. S. Steel pfd.	105¼	105⅜	105	105⅜
Virginia Chem.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34
Wabash com.	22	23¼	23	23¼
Wabash pfd.	42¼	42½	42½	42½
Wab. Deb. B's	75¼	75¼	75	75¼
Western Union	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
W. & L. E. com.	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	17⅜
Am. Fry. com.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
Am. Fry. pfd.	40½	40⅛	40	40

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 3.—Wall street.—The depression in the London market found some sympathetic response in the opening dealings here, although the foreign depression was largely due to large takings of gold there for shipment to New York. Canadian Pacific fell a point, St. Paul and Hide and Leather preferred ⅝. The few gains were found among the specialties. Great Northern preferred rose 1½.

Losses in the railroad division were largely restored, and the market began to reap some benefit from the sustained demand for the specials. The inquiries for these stocks was not so pronounced as on yesterday, but there was a large number at advancing prices. Corn Products preferred and Cast Iron Pipe advanced 2, the Federal Mining stocks 1½, Smelting, Sugar and Twin City Rapid Transit 1@1¼.

Weakness in the standard stocks developed again. Northwestern and Illinois Central lost 1@1¼, Chicago Union Traction preferred 1½ and Pacific Coast second preferred 2½.

Prices showed small disposition to move in either direction. Attention remained centered on the minor specialties. Corn Products preferred rose 3¼. Central Leather 1½ and the Metropolitan stocks and Union Bag about a point. Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling sold at an advance of 8 points.

Bonds were irregular at noon.

Live Stock.

Live hogs were five cents lower today. Six cars were placed on sale. Quality was good. Demand was fair. Cattle ruled strong. Calves were in good demand. Sheep and lambs were firm. Closing was quiet.

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 250 to 300 lbs., $5.60@5.65; good medium, average 200 to 250 lbs. and up, $5.60@5.65; good mixed, average 160 lbs. and up, $5.55@5.60; yorkers, $5.55@5.60; bulk of sales, $5.60; pigs, $5.00@5.35; skips and common, $2.55@4.55; stags and roughs, $2.50@4.85.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, $4.00@5.25; fair to good steers, $3.00@3.75; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4.25; common feeders, $3.25@4.40; fair to best cows, $3.00@3.50; common and canners, $2.15@2.50; common light heifers, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Calves—Choice veals, $6.50@7.90; fair to good veals, $6.00@6.50; heavy and few veals, $2.00@4.00.

Sheep and lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $5.00@5.50; good mixed sheep, $4.25@4.85; culls and common, $2.00@3.50; spring lambs, $5.00@7.00.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 3.—(Special report to The Blade from Brinkman, W. & B.)—Six loads hogs; heavy and medium, $5.85@5.90; heavy yorkers, $5.80@5.85; light, $5.70@5.80; pigs, $5.50@5.70. Sheep, $4.00@5.40; lambs, lambs, $5.00@8.00. Calves, 5@8c.

East Buffalo, Oct. 3.—Special from Swope, H. W. & B.—Cattle, 20 cars; holdovers, very dull. Hogs, 15 double decks; strong; yorkers, pigs, $5.70; mixed mediums, heavy, $5.85@5.90. Sheep, 15 double decks, steady; best lambs, $7.50@7.65; yearlings, $5.00@6.00; best wether sheep, $5.00@5.25; mixed sheep, $4.50@5.00; heavy ewes, $4.50@4.75; culls, $2.50@3.50; calves, $5.00@8.50.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Oct. 3.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs, 30; market steady; yorkers, mediums, $5.70; heavies, $5.70@5.75; pigs, $5.25@5.50. Calves, 100; market steady. Sheep and lambs, 6; market 10c lower on lambs. Cattle, 3; market dull.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000 head; market steady to strong; beeves, $3.55@6.25; cows and heifers, $1.40@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.25; Texans, $3.35@4.50; westerns, $3.10@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; market weak and 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.05@5.72½; good heavy, $5.25@5.70; rough heavy, $4.90@5.20; light, $5.05@5.60; pigs, $4.70@5.30; bulk of sales at $5.20@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 40,000 head; market steady; sheep, $3.75@5.10; lambs, $4.50@7.75.

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter—Steady. Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 23@23½c; solid pack, 22½c; dairy, 16@17c; packing stocks, 12½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 20½c.
Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12c.
Beets—New, per bushel, [illegible]c.
New Wax Beans—Per bushel, 60c.
Green Beans—75c.
Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.85.
Celery—Per bunch, 25c.
Cabbage—Homegrown, 30c per dozen; per barrel, $1.15.
Carrots—New, per bushel, 50c.
Corn—Per dozen, 9@10c.
Cucumbers—Per dozen, 15c; per bu., 75c.
Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.
Mangoes—Per bushel, 35c.
Onions—Green, per dozen, 10c.
Onions—New, 65c.
Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; home-grown, 65c per bushel.
Parsnips—Per bushel, [illegible]c.
Potatoes—New Michigan White, per bu., 70c.
Potatoes—Virginia sweets, per bbl., $1.75; Jersey Sweets, $2.50 per bbl.
Radishes—Per dozen, 10c.
Spinach—Per bushel, 40c.
Squash—Hubbard, per dozen, $1.50.
Tomatoes—Homegrown, per bushel, 50@60c.
Turnips—Per bu., new, 60c.
Pickle Onions—White, per bu., $2.00@2.50.
Green Pickles—Per 100, 25c.
Red Peppers—Per string, 5c.
Cranberries, per bu., $2.75
Peaches—Yellow Crawfords, AA, $2.25; A, $1.75; B, $1.25.
Blue Plums—Per bu., $1.75; per 1-5 basket, 35@40c; green gages, 25c per fives.
Damson plums, 40c.
Watermelons—12½c.
Pears—Bartlett, $1; Duchess, 60c; Sickle, 75c; Heiffers, 50c.
Poultry—Dressed—Chickens, 10@11c; broilers, dressed, 14c; turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 13c; geese, 12½c.
Dressed Hogs—8c; cows, 3½@6c; lambs, 9@10c; spring lambs, 10@12c (pelt off); calves, 8@9½c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Butter firm; creamery, 17@20½c; dairies, 16½@18½c.

Eggs firm; at mark, cases included, 15¼@17½c.

Cheese steady; Daisies, 11½c; Twins, 11@11¼c; Young Americas, 11½c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Oct. 3.—Beef steady. Lard firm; prime western steamed, $7.50.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refined, 3; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅝; molasses sugar, 2⅞. Refined unsettled; crushed, 5.50; powdered, 4.90; granulated, 4.80.

Petroleum steady; refined, all ports, 7.55@7.60.

Coffee steady; No. 7 Rio, 8 11-16.

Molasses firm; New Orleans, 29@35c.

Butter firm and unchanged; receipts, 17,628 pkgs.

Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 13,888 pkgs.

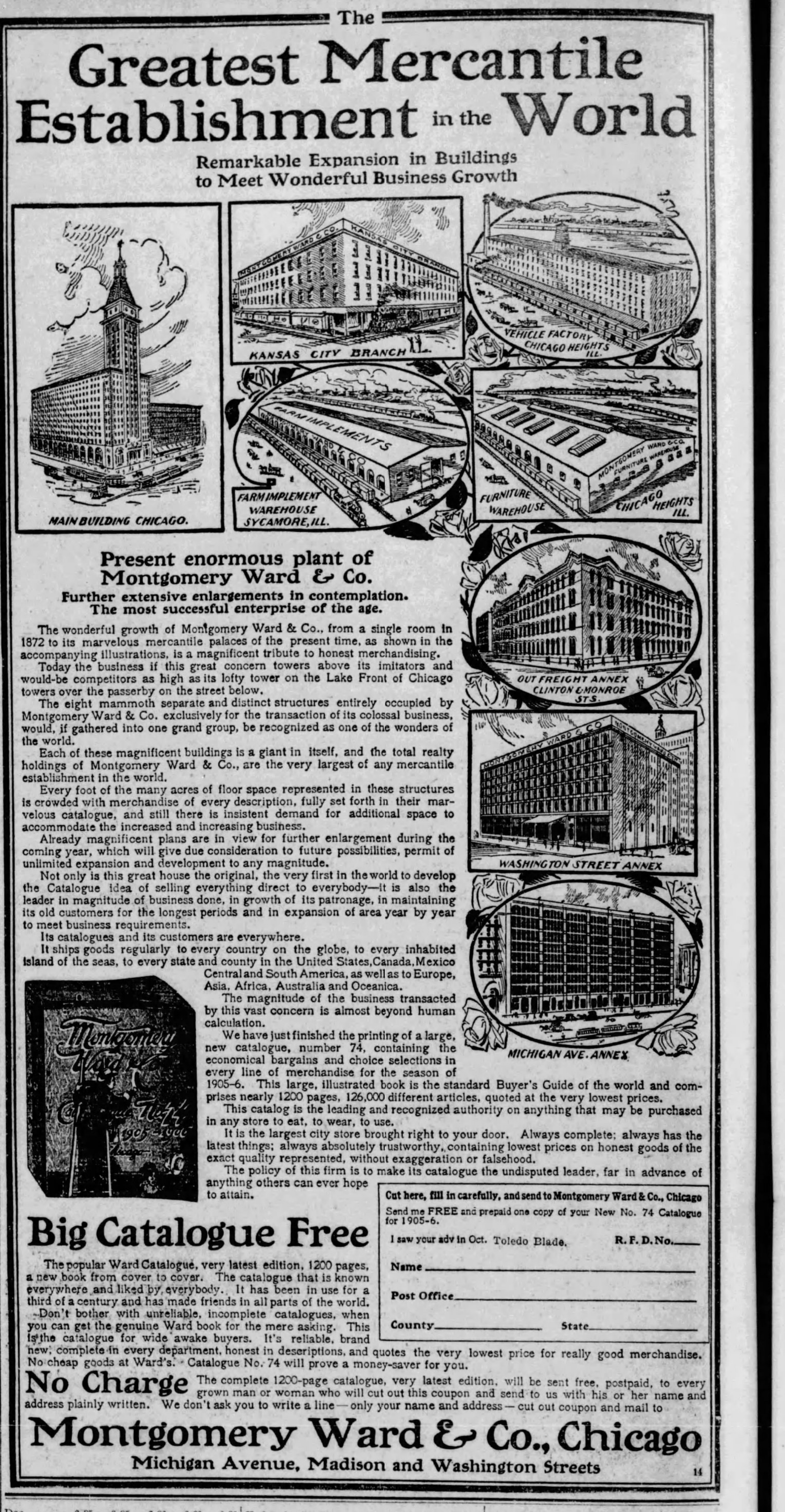
Eggs steady and unchanged; receipts, 17,016 pkgs.

Receipts—Flour, 35,158 bbls.; wheat, 21,000 bu.; corn, 38,125 bu.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 3.—The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 6@8 points, with October showing relative weakness under liquidation and bear pressure inspired by disappointing cables, the absence of aggressive bull support and expectations of a bearish October condition report at midday. There was considerable covering at the decline, and during the middle morning prices rallied three or four points but business was very quiet.

Cotton—Futures opened easy. October, 10.19; November, 10.32; December, 10.46; January, 10.52; March, 10.66; April, 10.72; May, 10.78; June, 10.79; July, 10.82.


MAIN BUILDING CHICAGO.
KANSAS CITY BRANCH
VEHICLE FACTORY CHICAGO HEIGHTS ILL.
FARM IMPLEMENTS
FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE SYCAMORE, ILL.
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
CHICAGO HEIGHTS ILL.
OUT FREIGHT ANNEX CLINTON & MONROE STS.
WASHINGTON STREET ANNEX
MICHIGAN AVE. ANNEX
Montgomery Ward Catalogue 1905-1906

The Greatest Mercantile Establishment in the World

Remarkable Expansion in Buildings to Meet Wonderful Business Growth

Present enormous plant of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Further extensive enlargements in contemplation. The most successful enterprise of the age.

The wonderful growth of Montgomery Ward & Co., from a single room in 1872 to its marvelous mercantile palaces of the present time, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, is a magnificent tribute to honest merchandising.

Today the business if this great concern towers above its imitators and would-be competitors as high as its lofty tower on the Lake Front of Chicago towers over the passerby on the street below.

The eight mammoth separate and distinct structures entirely occupied by Montgomery Ward & Co. exclusively for the transaction of its colossal business, would, if gathered into one grand group, be recognized as one of the wonders of the world.

Each of these magnificent buildings is a giant in itself, and the total realty holdings of Montgomery Ward & Co., are the very largest of any mercantile establishment in the world.

Every foot of the many acres of floor space represented in these structures is crowded with merchandise of every description, fully set forth in their marvelous catalogue, and still there is insistent demand for additional space to accommodate the increased and increasing business.

Already magnificent plans are in view for further enlargement during the coming year, which will give due consideration to future possibilities, permit of unlimited expansion and development to any magnitude.

Not only is this great house the original, the very first in the world to develop the Catalogue idea of selling everything direct to everybody—it is also the leader in magnitude of business done, in growth of its patronage, in maintaining its old customers for the longest periods and in expansion of area year by year to meet business requirements.

Its catalogues and its customers are everywhere.

It ships goods regularly to every country on the globe, to every inhabited island of the seas, to every state and county in the United States, Canada, Mexico Central and South America, as well as to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Oceanica.

The magnitude of the business transacted by this vast concern is almost beyond human calculation.

We have just finished the printing of a large, new catalogue, number 74, containing the economical bargains and choice selections in every line of merchandise for the season of 1905-6. This large, illustrated book is the standard Buyer's Guide of the world and comprises nearly 1200 pages, 126,000 different articles, quoted at the very lowest prices.

This catalog is the leading and recognized authority on anything that may be purchased in any store to eat, to wear, to use.

It is the largest city store brought right to your door. Always complete; always has the latest things; always absolutely trustworthy, containing lowest prices on honest goods of the exact quality represented, without exaggeration or falsehood.

The policy of this firm is to make its catalogue the undisputed leader, far in advance of anything others can ever hope to attain.

Big Catalogue Free

The popular Ward Catalogue, very latest edition, 1200 pages, a new book from cover to cover. The catalogue that is known everywhere and liked by everybody. It has been in use for a third of a century and has made friends in all parts of the world.

Don't bother with unreliable, incomplete catalogues, when you can get the genuine Ward book for the mere asking. This is the catalogue for wide awake buyers. It's reliable, brand new, complete in every department, honest in descriptions, and quotes the very lowest price for really good merchandise. No cheap goods at Ward's. Catalogue No. 74 will prove a money-saver for you.

Cut here, fill in carefully, and send to Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

Send me FREE and prepaid one copy of your New No. 74 Catalogue for 1905-6.

I saw your adv in Oct. Toledo Blade. R. F. D. No.______
Name______
Post Office______
County______ State______

No Charge The complete 1200-page catalogue, very latest edition, will be sent free, postpaid, to every grown man or woman who will cut out this coupon and send to us with his or her name and address plainly written. We don't ask you to write a line—only your name and address—cut out coupon and mail to

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

Michigan Avenue, Madison and Washington Streets

14